

massed concentrations to the front to prevent enemy reserves from organizing in *banzai* positions; from 0330 to 0430, every 15 minutes; from 0430 to 0500, every 5 minutes; and after 0500, every 2 minutes. At 0515, despite the artillery efforts, a 700-man *banzai* charge hit the 8th Marines lines. Machine guns, rifles, and canister from 37mm guns cut the Japanese down. During the 30-minute fight, the enemy never reached the Marine positions.¹²⁶

Colonel Jorgensen recounted one of the action's more bizarre events:

On the night of the 31st in the early morning a 4th Battalion forward observer, Lieutenant Kozak, had an experience that impressed all of us of the value of our helmets. During a spree of enemy rifle fire in the morning hours, he was knocked down to his knees. He knew he had been hit; his head and neck hurt, but there was no blood. He tried to take off his helmet, but it wouldn't come off and it hurt to touch the helmet. He asked the nearest person to help him. They discovered that a Japanese rifle bullet had gone through his helmet and had pinned it to his head. He later came back to our CP, "alive and well, thank you," he said. Only his neck was sore. We surmised it had been a ricochet round.¹²⁷

Major General Harry Schmidt, the new V Amphibious Corps commander, declared the island "secure" on 1 August. As was the case with Saipan, a "secure" Tinian remained exciting for months to come. Elements of the 8th Marines spent until 1 January 1945 clearing up isolated resistance, killing 542 Japanese. The rest of the 2d Division moved back to camps on Saipan between 9 and 13 August. On the 22d, the division took charge of mopping up Japanese holdouts. In November, while on routine howitzer practice, the 1st Battalion, 10th Marines was engaged by two groups of Japanese. Twenty-two of the enemy were killed in caves on the east coast at the cost of one artilleryman killed. Finally a division-strong, three-day sweep of the northern and central sections of the island netted 225 Japanese dead and 47 captured.¹²⁸

The price of the two-island campaign began to be repaid on 12 October 1944, the day the B-29s came to Saipan. Beginning in November, the big bombers hammered the Japanese home islands. On 5 August 1945, it was from a Tinian airfield that the heavily laden *Enola Gay* took off on her way to Hiroshima with one of the two bombs that ended World War II.

On the last day of November, Colonel Griffin relinquished his command to Lieutenant Colonel Saville T. Clark and was transferred to Headquarters,

Fleet Marine Force, Pacific. Lieutenant Colonel Clark had initially served with the 10th Marines commanding Battery B, 1st Battalion, 10th Marines in 1936. On 31 December, Lieutenant Colonel Clark was relieved in turn by Colonel Bert A. Bone.

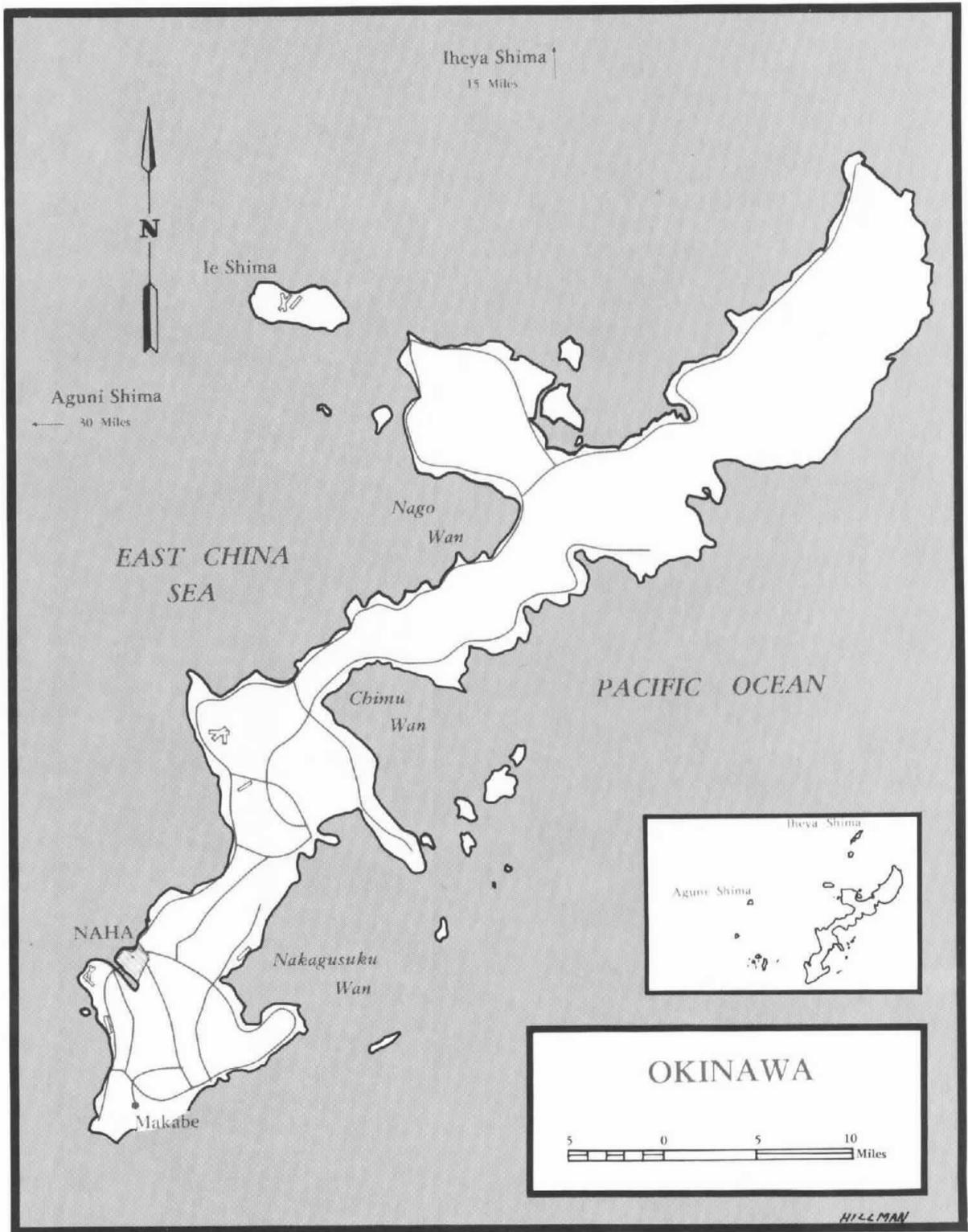
While the 2d Division rested and trained on Saipan, the war in the Pacific ground on. Peleliu was captured in October 1944. Manila was reached on 2 February 1945 and liberated a month later. On 19 February, the island of Iwo Jima was invaded. Three Marine divisions, the 3d, 4th, and 5th, were needed to subdue Iwo, the most heavily fortified island taken in the Pacific War. The capture of Iwo Jima was necessary to provide an emergency landing field for B-29s and a base for accompanying fighters. One island remained before the final assault on Japan could take place. Okinawa, largest of the Ryukyu Islands, with its huge garrison and excellent airfields had to be reduced.

Okinawa—The Last One

For the Okinawa invasion, Army Lieutenant General Simon B. Buckner, Jr.'s Tenth Army was to employ two corps of two divisions each. The III Amphibious Corps under Major General Roy S. Geiger was composed of the 1st and 6th Marine Divisions while the Army XXIV Corps under Major General John R. Hodge, USA consisted of the 7th and 96th Infantry Divisions. The 79th Infantry Division and the 27th Infantry Division constituted the Tenth Army floating reserve. The initial landings were to be made on the west coast in order to capture as rapidly as possible the airfields in that part of island. The 2d Division was to conduct a demonstration on the southeast coast near the Chinen Peninsula.

On the 27th of March, the 2d Division embarked at Tanapag harbor, Saipan, and sailed 1,200 miles west to Okinawa. The 1st of April was L-Day in the Ryukyus. The 2d Division's demonstration proved to be a great success. It reinforced the Japanese island commander's belief that the main landing would be in the south. As a result, a large portion of the Japanese Thirty-Second Army was held in positions to repel a landing that never materialized. The demonstration was so thoroughly accepted by the Japanese that the 2d Division suffered the first troop casualties in the campaign.

At 0520, 1 April, a Japanese *kamikaze* pilot crashed his dive bomber into the attack transport USS *Hinsdale* (APA 120). The waterline hit just forward



of the engine room was devastating. The *Hinsdale* was crowded with the 3d Battalion, 2d Marines and the command groups of the 2d Marines and the 4th Battalion, 10th Marines. The blast killed one artilleryman and wounded six others. Minutes later, another *kamikaze* crashed his *Zero* into *LST 884*, also loaded with 3d Battalion, 2d Marines personnel. The flaming wreckage set afire troop-crowded amphibian tractors clustered in the tank deck. Navy and Marine casualties for both ships totalled 9 killed, 71 wounded, and 18 missing and presumed dead. While the demonstration task force was receiving this close attention from the Japanese, the actual, four-division assault was underway virtually unopposed.¹²⁹

As the days wore on it became increasingly obvious that the enemy was about to unleash an all-out *kamikaze* campaign against U.S. shipping in Okinawan waters. The options were clear-cut: land the 2d Marine Division or return it to Saipan. A floating reserve was too risky. On the 12th of April, the division headed for Saipan.*

A month and a half later, however, elements of the division were in action again. The expected *kamikaze* offensive had materialized and, despite the valiant efforts of the destroyer picket force, too many suicide planes were getting through. Tenth Army directed the seizure of two small offshore islands to be used as radar sites and fighter direction stations. The 2d Division, tasked with providing the landing force, chose the 8th Marines reinforced with 2d Battalion, 10th Marines to provide the artillery support. Commanding the artillery battalion was Lieutenant Colonel Richard G. Weede, former commander of the two-man Battery F on board the *Utah* six years previously.

*The *kamikaze* attack on the *Hinsdale* caused a major and uncomfortable shift of men and equipment, as the 4th Battalion, 10th Marines commander described: "When we were taken off the *Hinsdale* we went on board the LST that had the firing batteries. This LST also had large pontoons on each side and some troops assigned to the pontoon unit. I believe these were to be used to make floating docks from the beach. In all we must have had 700 to 800 men on board. We had men sleeping everywhere; water was a critical commodity. The galley ran 24 hours a day. We used every cook on board and some that weren't. Before heading for Saipan with the division we put into a designated beach and unloaded some items that were critical at that point; as I remember several howitzers and some ammunition. The latter was a problem because it was loaded on the deck and covered with dunnage and DUKW's and other gear on top of it. When the unloading of required gear was finished we headed for Saipan." Col Kenneth A. Jorgensen, Comments on draft MS, dtd 28Jul80.

The assault force, transported in 26 LSTs, arrived off the small island of Iheya Shima on 3 June. After the customary pre-assault bombardment, the Marines stormed ashore to find 3,000 confused and shaken natives, but no enemy. On 9 June, the tiny island of Aguni Shima received the attentions of the landing force. Again, no enemy were encountered.

The happy interlude on the two picturesque islands came to an end on the 16th of June. United States forces on Okinawa, after two and a half months of grueling combat, had compressed the Japanese into the very southern end of the island. Both sides were exhausted. General Buckner needed a fresh unit to add to the final blow and end the battle quickly. At 1630 on the 16th, the 8th Marines, reinforced by the 2d Battalion, 10th Marines, landed across the bay from Naha and by 0730 on the 18th its 2d Battalion was in the assault.¹³⁰

Just before noon that day, General Buckner arrived at the regimental observation post to watch the artillery-supported 2d Battalion, 8th Marines' attack. An hour later, as he was leaving, well satisfied with what he had seen, the observation post was hit by six Japanese artillery rounds. General Buckner was mortally wounded and Marine aviator General Roy S. Geiger became the only Marine officer ever to command a field army.

At nightfall on the 18th, the 2d Battalion, 8th Marines was positioned with the Japanese-occupied village of Makabe on its left and Kuwanga Ridge with Japanese artillery on the right. An additional company from 1st Battalion, 8th Marines was moved forward to tie in with the 5th Marines on the regiment's left. The 2d Battalion, 10th Marines fired its pack howitzers through the night at Makabe to prevent the organization of a Japanese attack.¹³¹

At 1630 the next afternoon, Company K, 3d Battalion, 8th Marines broke through to the beach on the southern end of Okinawa. After three more days of mopping up, the island was declared secured. The 2d Division Marines returned to Saipan in available shipping beginning in the last week in June and continuing to mid-July.

The 2d Division had been assigned a leading role in Operation Olympic, the planned invasion of the Japanese home island of Kyushu. As part of V Amphibious Corps, it was to land on the southwest tip of the island. The 1st of November 1945 was designated X-Day. Had the combat assault of Japan taken place, the 10th Marines would have gone in commanded by a newly promoted Colonel Saville Clark; Colonel Bone having been relieved by his

former executive officer on 9 June. In another shift reminiscent of the 3d/5th Battalion switch two years earlier, the 2d and 4th Battalions exchanged designations on 20 July 1945.

On Saipan, the 10th Marines was faced with an unlikely problem. The island, which had seen some of the war's heaviest use of field artillery during its capture (the 10th Marines alone had fired 31,300 75mm and 33,360 105mm rounds), could not support artillery practice afterwards. Civilization had returned and the island was just too crowded. The artillery firing range could support only one battery at a time. Its impact area was a mere 900 yards wide and 1,100 yards long. Nearby Tinian was even more restricted. There was only one solution; occupy another island to be used for training purposes. Accordingly, on 15 July, the 10th Marines conducted a reconnaissance of the unoccupied island of Agrihan, 50 miles to the north of Saipan. Finding it adequate, the artillery began moving units north by landing ship, medium (LSM) in the last week of July. During 30 July-15 August the 2d and 3d Battalions trained at service practice, survey, and communications. Maneuver and displacement exercises, however, were precluded by Agrihan's rugged terrain and complete lack of roads.¹³²

While the Allied land, sea, and air forces ringing Japan girded themselves for the bloodiest beachhead of all, events which vitally affected them were moving to a climax elsewhere in the world. At Alamogordo, New Mexico, on 16 July, the first of only three atom bombs then in existence was detonated. On 24 July, on orders from President Harry S Truman, the Army Air Force was directed to use one of the two remaining bombs on Japan. Thirteen days later, Hiroshima became the first city in history to feel the nuclear blast. Japan did not surrender. On 9 August, Nagasaki joined Hiroshima in the atomic rubble. The next day Japan sued for peace. The formal surrender took place in the middle of Tokyo Bay on the deck of the battleship USS *Missouri* (BB 63) at 0908, 2 September 1945. The greatest war in history was over.

Kyushu Occupation Duty

Postwar plans called for the Japanese island of Kyushu to be occupied by the V Amphibious Corps composed of the 2d and 5th Marine Divisions and the Army's 32d Infantry Division. The two major objectives on Kyushu were the large naval base at

Sasebo and the atom-bombed harbor city of Nagasaki.

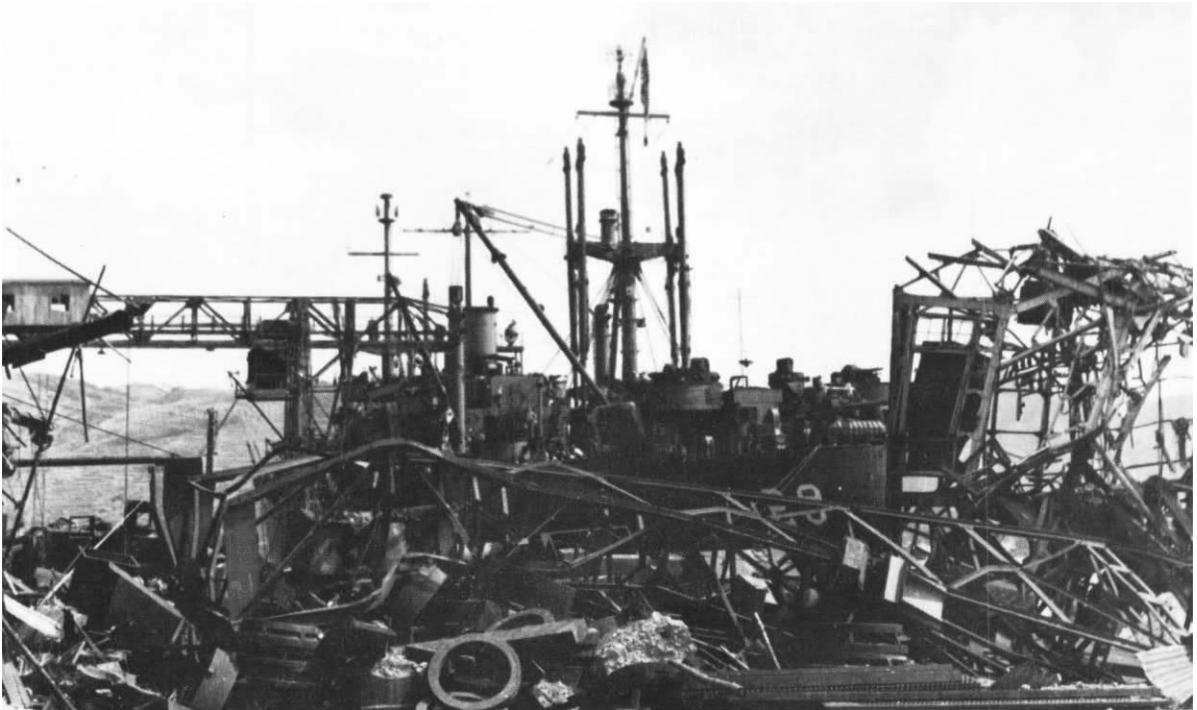
The Japanese surrender on 2 September notwithstanding, 2d Division Operation Plan No. 14 issued three days later provided for both an opposed landing over beaches and an unopposed landing using Sasebo's and Nagasaki's harbor and docking facilities.

During planning for the occupation, tables of organization were prepared to permit the conversion of the 10th Marines' artillery battalions into either military police or infantry battalions if the situation ashore dictated. On 7 September the 2d Division ceased training and prepared for embarkation. The artillery's 1st and 4th Battalions had to forgo their scheduled stint on Agrihan and a regimental field firing exercise on Guam was cancelled.

For embarkation planning and occupation duty an artillery group was formed around the 10th Marines and included the 2d Amphibian Truck Company and Company A, 20th Amphibian Truck Battalion (Provisional). The artillery group began loading on 10 September and completed embarkation on the 13th.

The 5th Division, under now-Major General Thomas E. Bourke, arrived off Sasebo on 22 September while Major General Leroy P. Hunt's 2d Division sailed into Nagasaki harbor and landed the next day. On the morning of the 22d the 10th Marines' regimental commander went ashore at Dejima Wharf and the regiment's occupation of Japan began. By the 27th all the artillery battalions, along with the 8th Marines, were in their assigned billeting areas at the Isahaya Naval Barracks, 10 miles outside Nagasaki. A combination of heavy rains and the fact that the barracks had been built on an old rice paddy soon turned the roads in the billeting area into quagmires passable only in tracked vehicles.¹³³

On 4 October, a change in division boundaries sent the 3d Battalion, 10th Marines to Omura airfield, north of Nagasaki, where it relieved elements of the 5th Division. Omura became the primary base for Marine aviation in southern Japan and the home of Marine Aircraft Group 22. Other units of the artillery group successively took over the areas originally assigned to the 2d Division's infantry regiments. Beginning on 5 October, the 8th Marines moved from Isahaya to Kumamoto. By the 18th the move was complete and the 10th Marines had assumed all the 8th Marines' responsibility in Nagasaki Prefecture. On 8 November the 1st Battalion, 10th Marines relieved the 1st Battalion, 2d Marines of



USMC Photo 146803

A Navy ship carrying the 10th Marines can be seen in the background in Nagasaki harbor. The wreckage in

the foreground is part of the Mitsubishi factory area destroyed by the second atomic bomb.

military police and interior guard duties in Nagasaki itself. On the same day, the 2d Tank Battalion was assigned to the artillery group and was given responsibility for an area southeast of the city.¹³⁴

The Marines, who had experienced what seemed to be a lifetime of Japanese inflexibility and death before surrender, and who were ready for more of the same, were understandably amazed at the Japanese spirit of cooperation. The 10th Marines, during the 2d Division's occupation of Kyushu, functioned in the same manner as the infantry regiments. The regimental area of responsibility was broken down into battalion and then battery zones. Battery commanders were responsible for billeting, sanitation, patrolling, and dealing with the local Japanese authorities.

The post-World War II demobilization of the Marine Corps was even faster than that which had followed the previous world war. On 31 August 1945 the active duty strength of the Marine Corps stood at 485,113. Ten months later it was to be at 155,679. This drastic reduction naturally affected the occupation forces in Japan. In mid-November, the 5th Marine Division was informed that it would be rotating to the United States on 1 December. V Am-

phibious Corps was faced with a problem. The 2d Division, which was remaining in Japan, had to be maintained at 90 percent of its table of organization strength. This had to be accomplished even though 7,653 division Marines were scheduled to return to the United States. The problem was solved by transferring those members of the 2d Division due for rotation to the 5th Division while simultaneously replacing them with 5th Division Marines who were not yet eligible for rotation. The 10th Marines conducted the necessary exchange of personnel with the 13th Marines, the 5th Division's artillery regiment. By 19 December, the last elements of the 5th Division had sailed from Sasebo, leaving the 2d Division as the sole major Marine ground unit in southern Japan.¹³⁵

The demobilization pace quickened. On 8 January 1946, the V Amphibious Corps left Sasebo for San Diego. On the last day of January, the 2d Division relieved the 32d Infantry Division of occupation duties, becoming solely responsible for the entire island of Kyushu. The 10th Marines remained headquartered in Nagasaki but expanded its area of responsibility.

The 2d Division was reduced to peacetime

strength on 20 February by the return to the United States of the third battalion of each infantry regiment and the last lettered firing battery of each artillery battalion. After a long, hard, and honorable fight, the end had come for Batteries C, F, I, and M of the 10th Marines.

Occupation duty had become routine. The Japanese were cooperating wholeheartedly; war criminals had been apprehended; weapons and ammunition had been disposed of, displaced persons were being returned to their homelands, and civilian life was returning to normal. Basic training and field maneuvers filled the Marines' days.

By the end of April, advance elements of the Army's 24th Infantry Division arrived in Kyushu to begin the relief of the 2d Division. As areas of responsibility were turned over to the Army, the relieved Marine units sailed from Sasebo. On the 24th of June it was the 10th Marines' turn. The entire regiment was embarked on board the attack transport USS *Olmsted* (APA 188) for the trip east across the Pacific. Arriving at Honolulu on the 4th of July, the regiment sailed the next day for the Panama Canal. Either the *Olmsted* was sailing exceedingly slowly or in circles as she took two weeks to get there. Finally transiting the canal on the 20th, the regiment arrived at Norfolk six days later. Disembarking the same day, the 10th Marines motor-marched to Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, its new home.¹³⁶

POSTWAR YEARS AT CAMP LEJEUNE

One month after its arrival at Camp Lejeune, the 10th Marines had shrunk to a grand total of 17 officers and 115 enlisted men. On the 5th of October, however, a new regimental unit was activated, the 4.5-inch Rocket Battery. As was the case throughout the 10th Marines, the new battery was at less than cadre strength, having a total complement of only three. What it lacked in numbers, it more than made up in rank. The three rocketeers were a captain, a sergeant major, and a corporal. Two months later, the battery had been reduced to one master sergeant.¹³⁷

A big draft of newly-graduated recruits from Parris Island in October boosted Lieutenant Colonel Joseph L. Wincoff's 1st Battalion, 10th Marines to nearly 250. November brought the battalion another 100. In December the 2d Battalion also received an influx of Parris Island graduates. The 1st and 2d Bat-



USMC Photo 166613

A Marine 105mm howitzer crew sets up its gun under camouflaged netting while on spring maneuvers on Culebra in 1947. The Marine in the foreground is tied in with wire to the battery fire control center.

talions would be the only 10th Marines units with any appreciable strength for some time.

After a six-month shakedown and settling-in period at Camp Lejeune, the 2d Division began a series of exercises and deployments still familiar to Marines a generation later. A two-month training maneuver with the 8th Marines began on the 18th of January when Colonel Clark, his regimental headquarters, and his 1st Battalion boarded naval shipping at the 2d Division's nearest port of embarkation, Morehead City, North Carolina. The next day the Marines landed at the Navy's amphibious training base at Little Creek, near Norfolk. A month of training was followed by the Marines Corps' first major, postwar landing exercise. The artillery and the 8th Marines were embarked on a large number of amphibious ships, the troop transports USS *New Kent* (APA 217), USS *Noble* (APA 218), USS *Okaloosa* (APA 219), USS *Cambria* (APA 36), LST 912, and the amphibious force flagship USS *Taconic* (AGC 17). While this task force was far larger than that needed to lift the landing force, it added realism to the planning and execution of the assault.

The site of the 1947 fleet landing exercise (FLEX) was familiar to all prewar Marines—Culebra, Puerto

Rico. Sailing on the 20th of February, the Marines spent nearly a month on the island with the various ships returning to Morehead City between the 20th and 22d of March.

Despite the relatively healthy strength of the 1st and 2d Battalions, the 10th Marines was still experiencing lean times. This was best illustrated in the 4th Battalion during April where Lieutenant Colonel Charles O. Rodgers commanded one Marine—Private First Class Billy H. Williamson. PFC Williamson was duly reported on the muster rolls as “Acting Battalion Sergeant Major.”¹³⁸

Colonel Randall M. Victory relieved Colonel Clark on the 7th of June. The former regimental commander was ordered to attend the Naval War College at Newport, Rhode Island.

In October, while some members of the 2d Battalion were helping the 2d Battalion, 8th Marines conduct an amphibious demonstration at Miami Beach, Battery B, 1st Battalion was preparing to go the other direction. On the 21st of October, the battery embarked on board the transports USS *Fremont* (APA 44) and USS *Bexar* (APA 237) as well as LST 567 at Morehead City and, with the 1st Battalion, 8th Marines, sailed for Hampton Roads, Virginia. Eight days later, the amphibious task force sortied for cold weather exercises at Argentia, Newfoundland. Operations were conducted in those cold waters from 9-14 November. After a two-day liberty stop in Halifax, Nova Scotia, the Marines were back in North Carolina on the 22d.

Battery B returned to Camp Lejeune to find a vastly changed regiment. Colonel Victory, relieved by Colonel Robert B. Luckey on the 11th of November, had moved to Headquarters Battalion to become the division inspector. Colonel Luckey, no stranger to artillery, had first served in the 10th Marines in 1935 and had commanded the 15th Marines during the Okinawa campaign. A sweeping reorganization on the 18th of November caused the deactivation of all four artillery battalions. In their stead remained H&S Battery, Batteries A, B, C, D, and the 4.5-inch Rocket Battery. When “old” Battery B returned from Newfoundland four days later, it was deactivated and its personnel assimilated into the new battalion-size organization.



USMC Photo 167549

Marine gun crew poses with its 105mm howitzer during 1948 Atlantic Fleet exercise on Vieques Island, Puerto Rico. Crew is from Battery A, 10th Marines.

The reduced 10th Marines took part in the Atlantic Fleet exercises during February and March 1948. The unit embarked on the landing ship dock USS *Donner* (LSD 20), transports *New Kent*, *Fremont*, and the USS *Okamogan* (APA 220) as well as LSTs 601, 1041, and 1153 and sailed for Vieques on the 4th of February. Colonel Luckey, as landing force fire support coordinator, was embarked on board the amphibious force flagship USS *Mount Olympus* (AGC 8).

The force arrived at Vieques on the 10th and disembarked. Infantry units involved in the exercise were the 4th Marines, then stationed at Camp Lejeune instead of the 6th Marines, and the 8th Marines. The latter regiment had swung down to the Caribbean on board the carrier USS *Philippine Sea* (CV 47) on the way to a four-month stint as the landing force in the Mediterranean. Attached to the 10th Marines during the exercise were two Canadian observers, Captain Douglas H. Gunter, 21st Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery and Sergeant Nathaniel M. Fairbairn, Royal Canadian School of Artillery. Both men were stationed at Camp Shilo, Manitoba, a far cry from palm-studded Vieques.¹³⁹

FLEx-48 ended on the first day of March and most ships sailed north on the 5th. Elements of the 10th Marines began arriving at Morehead City on the 18th

*In 1947, the Marine Corps temporarily eliminated the regimental headquarters of both Fleet Marine Force infantry and artillery units and went to a separate battalion organization directly under a brigade or division headquarters. These “new” battalions continued to retain, however, the former regimental

designations. Although reduced to battalion-size, the 10th Marines, therefore, continued to retain its designation. The Marine Corps returned to its regimental organization in late 1948. To avoid confusion, the above text continues to refer to the 10th Marines as a regiment during this period.

and the last were back in their Camp Lejeune barracks by the 20th.

On 4 August, Battery A embarked on *LST 983* and the *Cambria* for a two-week participation in CAMid-III at Little Creek. The CAMid (Cadet and Midshipman) series of exercises provided the future officers an introduction to amphibious warfare. The busy Battery A was attached to the 2d Marines on 15 October and returned to Little Creek on board the *New Kent* four days later. On 1 November, after practicing amphibious landings off the Virginia coast, the Marines journeyed north for an exercise in Newfoundland.

The remainder of the regiment, meanwhile, motor-marched to Camp Barrett at Quantico to conduct field artillery training and demonstrations for students at the base's various schools. Both Battery A and the Quantico contingent returned to Camp Lejeune on 21 November.

Battalion designations were resumed with the reactivation of the 1st and 2d Battalions on 1 December 1948. Batteries A and B comprised the 1st Battalion; Batteries C and D the 2d Battalion.

Once again, in 1949, the month of February signalled the beginning of a large fleet landing exercise involving the regiment. The Marine force, consisting of the 1st and 2d Provisional Marine Regiments as well as the 10th Marines and various separate battalions sailed for Vieques between the 8th and 11th. Familiar ships carried the regiment south: *LSTs 551* and *1153*, *Bexar*, *Noble*, and *Okanogan*. Colonel Luckey again sailed on the *Mount Olympus*. The landing force rendezvoused off Vieques on 2 March and conducted training ashore until the 15th. Those Marines lucky enough to be on board the *Okanogan* and *Noble* managed to pull liberty in San Juan and Cartagena, Colombia, respectively before returning to Morehead City.

Colonel Luckey ended a 20-month command of the regiment on 15 June 1949 when he was relieved by his executive officer, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas S. Ivey. Colonel Luckey, later to become a lieutenant general, left the 10th Marines to become the Commanding Officer, Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.—8th and Eye. One month later, Colonel Wilburt S. "Bigfoot" Brown arrived from the Air University at Maxwell Air Force Base to become the new regimental commander. Colonel Brown had a solid wartime background in artillery. He had commanded the 4th Battalion, 10th Marines in 1941, had formed and commanded the 15th Marines in

1944, and had commanded the 11th Marines on Okinawa.*

Another major regimental reorganization took place on 17 October. The regimental H&S Battery and those of the 1st and 2d Battalions were redesignated as headquarters batteries, and three new service batteries were activated. Battery C, 2d Battalion was redesignated Battery E and a newly activated Battery C was assigned to the 1st Battalion. Additionally, a 3d Battalion was activated with a headquarters battery, a service battery and two firing batteries, G and H. The 4.5-inch Rocket Battery was not affected by the reorganization.

Ten days later, after the reorganizational dust had settled, the regiment motor-marched to Quantico for another three-week field artillery demonstration.

The big 1950 spring maneuver for the men of Fleet Marine Force Atlantic (FMFLant) took place in late April at Onslow Beach, Camp Lejeune's coastal boundary. This was the first major, postwar landing at Onslow Beach and involved both the 2d Division and 2d Marine Aircraft Wing. Exercise Crossover began for the 10th Marines on 21 April when the regiment boarded the *Bexar*, *Fremont*, *Mount Olympus*, and *LSTs 551* and *980* at Morehead City. Among those who observed the beach assault of "San Lejeune Island" on 28 April was General Clifton B. Cates, Commandant of the Marine Corps.

Korean War—Deactivation and Reactivation

Two months after Crossover ended, eight divisions of the North Korean Peoples Army crashed over the 38th Parallel into South Korea on maneuvers of their own. Events moved quickly. On the day President Truman authorized the use of U.S. ground forces in Korea, 30 June, the total active duty strength of the Marine Corps was less than 75,000. On 2 July,

*One of the favorite "Bigfoot" Brown stories concerns a 1928 incident in Nicaragua. Then a second lieutenant, Brown, who was stationed in the northern part of the country, ordered a pair of shoes (size 14) from Managua to replace his only, fast-deteriorating set. The aviation squadron tasked with delivery decided, as a gag, to fly them up singly on the pretext that the aircraft could handle only one such huge object at a time. The first shoe was delivered without incident, but shortly thereafter the weather shut down flight operations. By the time the second shoe was delivered, "Bigfoot" was barefoot and not at all amused. Heinl, *Soldiers of the Sea*, p. 290.

General of the Army Douglas MacArthur requested the immediate use of a Marine regimental combat team with supporting air. Ten days later, a 7,000-man 1st Provisional Marine Brigade had been formed from the skeletonized 1st Marine Division and began leaving San Diego to answer the call. On 19 July General MacArthur requested an entire Marine division. He well remembered the lessons of the Pacific war and had his mind set on an amphibious counterstroke at the west coast port city of Inchon.

Drastic measures had to be taken to build the 1st Marine Division to wartime strength. On 19 July, President Truman called up the Organized Marine Corps Reserve. On 25 July, entire units at Camp Lejeune began boarding troop trains for Camp Joseph H. Pendleton and redesignation as 1st Division organizations.

The entire 10th Marines was affected by the move

Marine artillerymen maneuver a gun into place as a crane lowers it onto a flatcar at Camp Lejeune. Scenes such as this were familiar as the 2d Division

to build up the 1st Division. The regimental Headquarters Battery, Service Battery, 4.5-inch Rocket Battery, as well as the 1st and 2d Battalions, entrained on 30 July. The regiment's 3d Battalion departed Camp Lejeune several days later. Upon arrival at Camp Pendleton, 10th Marines units were redesignated as follows:

- Headquarters Battery—Headquarters Battery, 11th Marines
- Service Battery—Service Battery, 11th Marines
- 4.5-Inch Rocket Battery—Battery C, 1st 4.5-Inch Rocket Battalion, FMF
- 1st Battalion—2d Battalion, 11th Marines
- 2d Battalion—3d Battalion, 11th Marines
- 3d Battalion—4th Battalion, 11th Marines

In a second consecutive war, 10th Marines units were to go to battle under the colors of the 11th Marines. At the time of the redesignation, the 1st Battalion, 11th Marines was fighting in Korea as the artillery arm of the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade.

prepared to send combat and service elements to the West Coast during July 1950, for eventual wartime duty in Korea.

USMC Photo A10101



Back at Camp Lejeune the complete reactivation of the 10th Marines was to take five months. A large proportion of the "new" 10th Marines were Marine reservists who, after recall, began reporting to Camp Lejeune on 1 August. Battery A and regimental and battalion headquarters batteries were reactivated in August, including one for a new 4th Battalion. Regimental and battalion service batteries, as well as Batteries B, D, G, and K, were reactivated in September. Batteries E and L were reactivated in November, while Batteries C, F, H, I, and M finished the regiment's reactivation in December. The 4.5-Inch Rocket Battery was not reactivated. At the end of December 1950, the 10th Marines was, once again, a four-battalion regiment with three firing batteries in each battalion.

Even in the midst of this unusual turmoil, the regiment continued to fulfill its various commitments. On 18 October, Colonel Brown led the regiment to Quantico where it spent five weeks at Camp Barrett conducting field exercises and putting on demonstrations for the schools. An all-day firing exercise was conducted on 21 November, and the artillerymen were able to return to Camp Lejeune the day before Thanksgiving.

While the 10th Marines had reinforced deploying Mediterranean-bound battalions with detachments in 1950, it was not until March 1951 that the regiment deployed its first firing battery. Battery D, 2d Battalion, 10th Marines was attached to the 2d Battalion, 6th Marines on 12 February 1951 and sailed with the battalion for Little Creek three days later. Following two weeks of amphibious training, the battery embarked on board the *Donner* and sailed for the Mediterranean on 5 March. The battery, commanded by Captain Carl A. Trickey, USMCR, was composed of two officers and 91 enlisted men. Its howitzers were preloaded in DUKWs in the *Donner's* floodable docking well.

The Korean War was raging at the time the Mediterranean deployments were resumed. In the face of growing Soviet power, showing the flag was high on the list of priorities for the Sixth Fleet and its landing force. The artillerymen visited Gibraltar; Arance Bay, Sardinia; Golfe Juan, France; Augusta Bay, Sicily; Taranto, Italy; Malta; Palermo, Sicily; Naples; La Spezia, Italy; Oran, Algeria; Leghorn (Livorno), Italy; Phaleron Bay, Greece; and Crete. While in the Mediterranean, the battery spent 52 days in port and 45 days at sea steaming between ports. When Battery D returned to Morehead City

on 6 July, it had spent only four days conducting training ashore but had shown a lot of the flag.¹⁴⁰

Colonel Brown was relieved by his executive officer, Lieutenant Colonel Claude S. Sanders, Jr., on 3 April 1951 and proceeded to Korea where he assumed command of the 1st Marines.* On 5 May 1951, Colonel Jack Tabor reported aboard and relieved Lieutenant Colonel Sanders.

A short amphibious exercise at the end of July prepared the regiment for a six-week Caribbean maneuver beginning in mid-September. On the 18th of that month, the 10th Marines embarked on board the *Mount Olympus*; the transports USS *Glynn* (APA 239), USS *Randall* (APA 224), and the *Fremont*; the attack cargo ship USS *Thuban* (AKA 19); and four LSTs and sailed for Vieques. Arriving on 2 October, the regiment set up camp and conducted extensive artillery practice. Limited liberty was available in nearby Isabel Segunda while larger liberty parties were rotated to San Juan by APA. LantFLEX-52 terminated on 5 November when the Marines sailed back to Morehead City.

Regimental Landing Team (RLT) exercises were far more common in the 1950s than they are at present. RLTs deployed generally for two or three months during which time they trained at Little Creek and Vieques, pulled Caribbean liberty, and conducted a final landing at Onslow Beach. The 1st Battalion, 10th Marines participated in such an exercise when it was attached to the 2d Marines on 12 March 1952. Five days later, the battalion sailed to Norfolk for two weeks of amphibious training at Little Creek. After returning to Camp Lejeune on the 2d of April, the battalion sailed for Vieques and Operation TraEx-1 (training exercise) on 20 April. Training ashore was conducted until 30 May, followed by liberty at Miami Beach and Port au Prince, Haiti. The exercise was capped by a final Onslow Beach assault on 13 June.

Colonel Donald M. Weller assumed command of the 10th Marines on 15 July 1952. It was a far different regiment than that which he first had joined nearly 20 years earlier.

Regimental headquarters and the 3d and 4th Battalions participated in PhibLEX 1-53 from 19-21 August. Colonel Weller and his command group

*"Bigfoot" Brown is the only Marine officer ever to have commanded three artillery regiments and one infantry regiment. He retired a major general in 1953 and 10 years later earned a Doctor of Philosophy degree in history from the University of Alabama.



USMC Photo A161511

A gun crew from the 1st Battalion, 10th Marines prepares to fire a 75mm howitzer during maneuvers on Vieques in February 1954. Two members of the

crew cover their ears in anticipation of the noise from the blast as the gun commander gives the signal to fire.

embarked in the amphibious force flagship USS *Pocono* (AGC 16), while the 3d and 4th Battalions sailed on board the *Olmsted* and the dock landing ship USS *Rushmore* (LSD 14), respectively. The exercise ended with an Onslow Beach landing.

A month later, the 3d and 4th Battalions participated in TraEx II in the Caribbean. Sailing on board the transports USS *Botetourt* (APA 136), USS *Bottineau* (APA 235) and USS *Rockwall* (APA 230); the dock landing ship *Belle Grove* (LSD 2); the attack cargo ship USS *Alshain* (AKA 55); and one LST, the battalions headed south for firing and landing exercises on Vieques. In this era, ships of the Atlantic Fleet were not assigned to Marine units for the duration of any particular maneuver or exercise at Little Creek or Vieques. Embarkation personnel had to be on their toes. The ships which brought Marines to Vieques were quite often not those which returned them to Camp Lejeune. It was understandable, then, when a new mix of ship— transports USS *Sarasota* (APA 204) and *Botetourt*, the attack cargo ship USS *Muliphen* (AKA 61), the *Taconic*, and three LSTs— hove to off Vieques on 26 October

to embark the artillerymen for the return trip. After welcome liberty calls at Miami and Kingston, TraEx II ended at Onslow Beach on 10 November.

Early 1953 was a busy time for the 10th Marines and, indeed, the entire 2d Marine Division. For the first time since the division's arrival at Camp Lejeune, all four of its regiments were deployed at the same time. The 6th Marines and the 2d Battalion, 10th Marines left for Vieques first, sailing on 23 January. The remainder of the 10th Marines departed Morehead City between 8-16 February in five transports, an AGC, and seven LSTs. Rendezvousing at Vieques on the 27th, the remainder of the division landed and set up camp. The 10th Marines, less its 1st Battalion which was attached to the 2d Marines on 3 March, struck camp, backloaded, and sailed between 3-12 March. The 1st Battalion remained on Vieques until 19 April and returned to Camp Lejeune on 5 May. En route to a 28 March Onslow Beach landing, the rest of the regiment made port visits to Port au Prince, Curacao in the Netherlands West Indies, Venezuela, Colon, Miami, Martinique, and Grenada and Trinidad in the



USMC Photo A15983

Marines of 1st Battalion, 10th Marines fire a 105mm howitzer for effect in March 1954 on Vieques Island.

Movie Director Raoul Walsh's cameramen filmed the troops in making "Battle Cry."

British West Indies. Shortly after the regiment's return to Camp Lejeune, on 5 June, Colonel Weller was relieved by Colonel Joe C. McHaney, who had first joined the 10th Marines in 1936.

The 3d Battalion, 10th Marines deployed to Vieques once again later in the year. Participating as the artillery component in TraEx 1-54, the battalion sailed on board the *Glynn, Cambria*, the attack cargo ship USS *Vermillion* (AKA-107), and one LST between 2-8 September. The last elements disembarked at Vieques on the 14th, beginning a nearly two-month visit to the island. Embarking in the *Rockwall* and LST 528 on 6 November, the battalion returned to Camp Lejeune.

During 1954, the 1st, 2d, and 3d Battalions took turns deploying to Vieques as the artillery components of TraExs 2-54, 3-54, and 1-55 respectively. Spanning from January to August, each battalion spent from six to seven weeks on Vieques conducting firing practice and maneuvers. During TraEx 2-54 the 1st Battalion's artillerymen became movie extras in the filming of author Leon Uris' World War II epic novel, *Battle Cry*. Director Raoul Walsh's cameramen spent hours on the Vieques range filming 1st Battalion 105mm howitzers firing for effect.¹⁴¹

On 17 May, as a result of yet another table of organization (T/O) change, all headquarters batteries were redesignated headquarters and service

batteries and all service batteries were deactivated. After exactly one year of command, Colonel McHaney was relieved by Colonel Louie C. Reinberg on 5 June. The new regimental commander had just graduated from the Army War College at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, and originally had served in the 10th Marines as a member of Battery E in 1938.

On 12 June the regiment motor marched to Fort Bragg for a major FirEx. In addition to its own 72 artillery pieces, the regiment also controlled the firing of the 2d 155 Howitzer Battalion, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune; the 4.5-inch Rocket Battery and the 2d 8-inch Howitzer Battery, Force Troops; and the 4.2-inch Mortar Companies of the 2d, 6th, and 8th Marines. When the Marines returned to Camp Lejeune on 26 June, they had fired 22,750 rounds of all calibers, up to that time a peace-time Marine Corps record.

The entire regiment participated in LantFLEx 1-55 during November. Embarkation for the division-sized exercise lasted from the 1st through the 9th. Both of North Carolina's deep water ports were used. The *Olmsted* loaded elements of the regimental H&S Battery and the 4th Battalion at the port of Wilmington while the rest of the regiment embarked at familiar Morehead City. Following a rendezvous at sea, the task force stood off Onslow Beach on the 16th and landed the division.

The 2d Battalion embarked on board the

transports USS *Deuel* (APA 160) and *Rockwall*, the attack cargo ship USS *Achernar* (AKA 53), and the dock landing ship USS *Fort Mandan* (LSD 21) on 12 January 1955 and sailed for Vieques and TraEx 2-55. When the battalion returned to Camp Lejeune on 1 March, its place on Vieques had been taken by the 3d Battalion which had arrived on 25 February for TraEx 3-55.

The regimental headquarters and all battalions less the 2d Battalion traveled to Fort Bragg for field firing on the 5th of June. The Army base, as usual, was most helpful to the visiting Marines and the firing exercise (FirEx), which ended on the 17th of June, was highly successful.

In ceremonies on 19 July, Colonel Reinberg was relieved of command of the regiment by Colonel Merritt Adelman, former G-3, 2d Marine Division.

The entire regiment took part in the short, division-size LantPhibEx 1-55 beginning on 19 October. Colonel Adelman and his command group embarked on board the *Taconic* while his regiment was spread out in three APAs, two AKAs, three LSDs, and three LSTs. Again, the heavy shipping load required the use of Wilmington port facilities. The division stormed ashore over well-traveled Onslow Beach on 4 November. The exercise capped regimental activities for the year except for a 3d Bat-



USMC Photo A332787/Col L. C. Reinberg, USMC (Ret)
In a 10th Marines change-of-command ceremony in July 1955, Col Louie C. Reinberg (left) presents the regimental colors to his successor, Col Merritt Adelman.

alion FirEx at Fort Bragg from 28 November to 7 December.

The 1st Battalion launched the new year's exercise schedule. Embarking 11 January 1956 on board the *Olmsted*; the attack cargo ship USS *Capricornus* (AKA 57); the dock landing ship USS *Fort Snelling*

During D-Day on Onslow Beach for LantPhibEx 1-55, 10th Marines artillery—as part of the Blue

Force—positions a battery of 105mm howitzers to provide fire support from the landing area.

USMC Photo A16555





USMC Photo A332785/Col L. C. Reinberg, USMC (Ret)

Artillerymen of the 10th Marines witness a demonstration of the U.S. Army's 280mm atomic cannon at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. The gun,

much larger than any weapon used by the Marines, was not fired, but the Leathernecks were shown a step-by-step procedure for firing it.

(LSD 30); and three LSTs, the USS *Terrebonne Parish* (LST 1156), USS *Westchester County* (LST 1167), and the USS *Talbot County* (LST 1153), the battalion sailed to Vieques for TraEx 1-56. Arriving 19 January, the battalion trained until 5 March when it reembarked for a short, turnaround trip and a full scale landing at Vieques four days later. The battalion returned to Camp Lejeune on 23 March.

The 2d and 4th Battalions, 10th Marines, meanwhile, were participating in TraEx 2-56. The two battalions embarked on board the *Fort Snelling*, *Capricornus*, and LSTs USS *Wahkiakum County* (LST 1162) and USS *Washoe County* (LST 1165) on 21 February and arrived at Vieques eight days later. The two-month-long TraEx, which included valuable firing practice not readily available at Camp Lejeune, ended on the last week of April. The artillerymen boarded the *Olmsted*, *Rushmore*, *Thuban*, the dock landing ship USS *San Marcos* (LSD 25), and the escort carrier USS *Siboney* (CVE 112) and sailed for North Carolina between the 23d and 25th.

A short 3d Battalion FirEx at Fort Bragg in June, Little Creek training for the 1st Battalion in

November, and a weeklong PhibEx the same month for the 2d Battalion rounded out the regiment's activities for 1956. Colonel Adelman was relieved by Colonel Ransom M. Wood on 1 August and reported for instruction at the Air University located at Maxwell Air Force Base in Montgomery, Alabama.

Three of the regiment's battalions were deployed from Camp Lejeune in early March 1957. The 2d and 4th Battalions departed for Fort Bragg and a one-week FirEx on the 2d. The same day, the 3d Battalion embarked on board the *Westchester County*, *Wahkiakum County*, and the transport USS *Chilton* (APA 38) and sailed for Vieques and participation in TraEx 1-57. After four weeks on Vieques, the battalion sailed for a short visit to the Canal Zone before returning to Morehead City on 12 May.

All four battalions were present at Camp Lejeune when Colonel Wood was relieved on 9 June by Lieutenant Colonel Robert H. Armstrong. On 3 July, Lieutenant Colonel Armstrong was relieved in turn by Colonel George B. Thomas. The 4th Battalion departed for Battalion Training Exercise (BaTrEx) 3-57 at Vieques on 30 July. The exercise lasted until 22 September when the battalion board-

ed the dock landing ships USS *Spiegel Grove* (LSD 32) and USS *Plymouth Rock* (LSD 29) for the return home.

The 2d Battalion, 10th Marines became the artillery component of RLT 6 on 30 August. The next day it embarked on board the *Chilton* and *Fort Snelling* for the first Mediterranean deployment ever taken by a Marine artillery battalion. After a Naples port visit, the RLT took part in Operation Deepwater, a landing at Saros Bay, Turkey. Saros Bay was to become familiar to later Marines as a training site for the series of NATO exercises known as Deep Express and Deep Furrow. Following Deepwater, the RLT paid port visits to Patras, Greece; Suda Bay, Crete; Palermo; Palma de Majorca in the Balearic Islands; and Gibraltar. The RLT returned to Morehead City on 18 November. The 1st Battalion, 6th Marines, with Battery D attached, remained in the Mediterranean as the Sixth Fleet landing force until the following February.¹⁴²

The following year, 1958, proved to be one of the busiest in the regiment's history. The 1st Battalion departed for Vieques firing practice on 29 January and was gone for nearly 2 months. On 12 March, elements of the 2d Battalion embarked on board the support carrier USS *Tarawa* (CVS 40) at Norfolk and sailed south with her for a 20 March landing at Onslow Beach. The 2d Battalion also participated in two FirEx's at Fort Bragg; one in April with elements of regimental headquarters and another in December with the 4th Battalion. As usual, the Fort Bragg FirEx's provided an unusual opportunity to the Marine artillerymen to actually fire their weapons in a realistic tactical manner, as the big Army post had far fewer restrictions than Camp Lejeune.

All H&S batteries were redesignated as Headquarters Batteries in May and June; the 1st Battalion's on 19 May; the 2d Battalion's on 22 May; the 3d Battalion's on 27 May; the 4th Battalion's on 31 May; and regimental headquarters on 1 June.

On the 21st of June, Colonel Thomas was relieved by Colonel Frederick J. Karch. Seven years later, Karch, then a brigadier general commanding the 9th Marine Expeditionary Brigade (MEB), was to lead the first U.S. Marine air-ground team into combat in South Vietnam.

Lebanese Intervention

The readiness of the Mediterranean landing force as well as that of units based at Camp Lejeune was tested during July. Tensions in the Middle East had

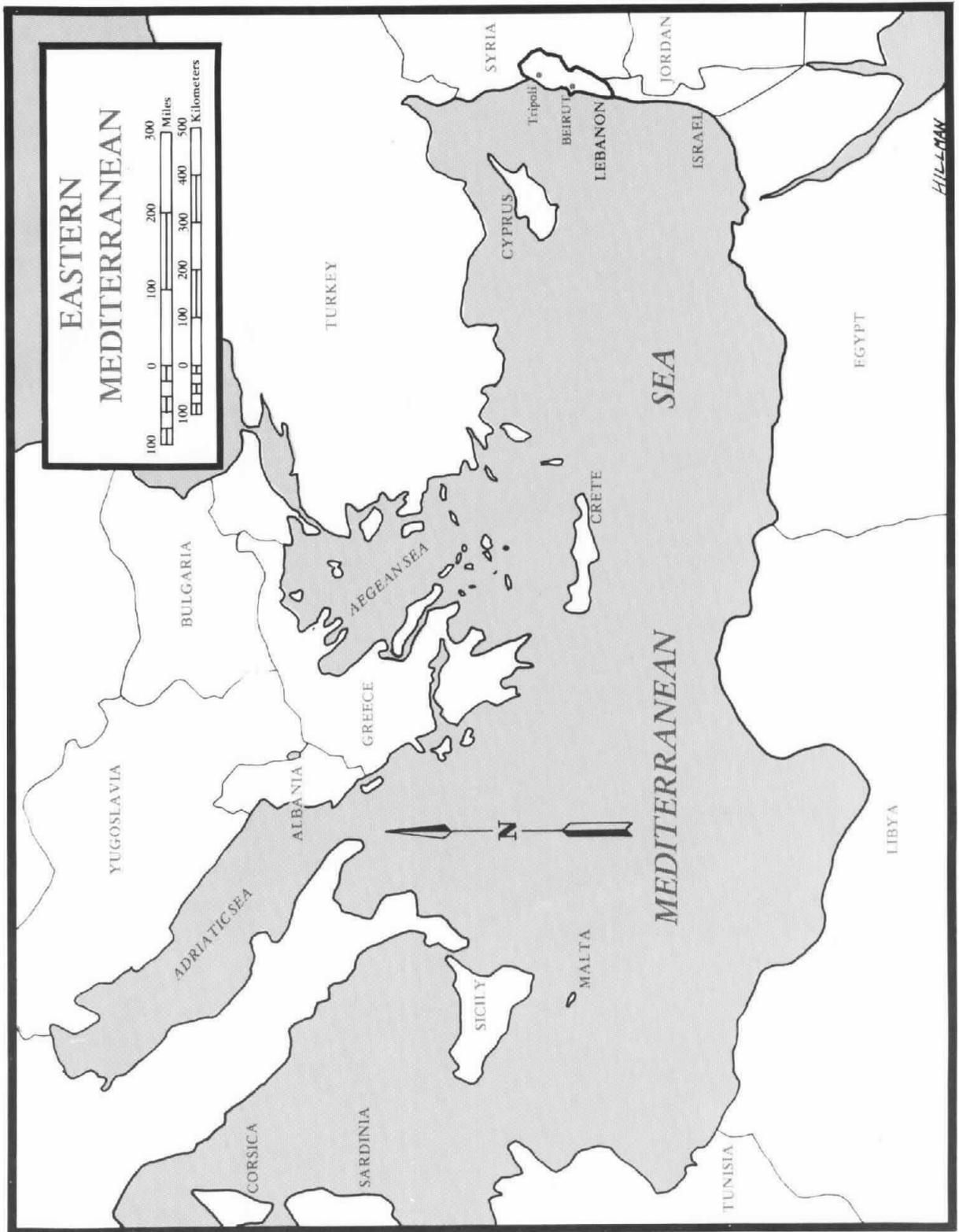
been rising for some time as rival factions in Lebanon, Syria, and Iraq jockeyed for power. Riots in Tripoli, Lebanon, caused the Headquarters, 2d Provisional Marine Force to displace from Camp Lejeune to the Mediterranean area in May. The force, commanded by Brigadier General Sidney E. Wade, was composed of two battalion landing teams (BLT) built around the 1st Battalion, 8th Marines and the 2d Battalion, 2d Marines. BLT 1/8 had been the landing force with the Sixth Fleet since January 1958 and had been due for relief by BLT 2/2 in mid-May. Both BLTs, however, had been held in the Mediterranean. On 25 June, in order to retain two BLTs in the landing force, BLT 3/6 left Morehead City to relieve BLT 1/8. The three 10th Marines firing batteries in the Mediterranean in early July were Battery B with BLT 2/2, Battery H with BLT 3/6, and Battery I with BLT 1/8.¹⁴³

On 14 July, the monarchy in Iraq was overthrown and the young King Faisal and his premier, Nuri Said, were killed. Lebanese President Camille Chamoun, fearful for his own country's safety, appealed to President Eisenhower for help. After all-day meetings with the Secretary of State, the National Security Council, and leaders of Congress, the President made his decision. At 1823 on the 14th Washington time (0023 on the 15th Beirut time) the Sixth Fleet was directed to land the landing force.

Not all Marines were in position to land. BLT 1/8, having been relieved, was north of Malta steaming for the United States. BLT 3/6 was bound for Athens from Suda Bay. BLT 2/2 was sitting off the southern coast of Crete on 24-hour alert. The *Plymouth Rock*, carrying BLT 2/2's Battery B, shore party detachment, underwater demolition team, and two tanks was underway for repairs in Malta. BLT 2/2 was being supported temporarily by similar units belonging to BLT 3/6 which were embarked on board the *Fort Snelling* off Rhodes. This then, was the disposition of Marine forces in the Mediterranean. BLT 1/8 was ordered to turn back to the eastern Mediterranean and BLT 2/2 was ordered to land near Beirut International Airport at 1500, 15 July.¹⁴⁴

BLT 2/2's landing was one of the strangest in Marine Corps history. Marines whose predecessors had braved *Tarawa's* Red Beach 2 waded ashore to find Beirut's Red Beach covered with bikini-clad Lebanese beauties, soft drink vendors, and villagers who had galloped up to watch the fun. No shots were fired and the airfield was seized in short order.

The next day, BLT 3/6 landed and relieved BLT



2/2 at the airport, freeing that unit to move into Beirut proper. BLT 2/2's occupation of the city was as strange as its landing had been the day before. To alleviate tension as the Marines entered the city, their vehicular column was preceded by a car carrying Admiral James L. Holloway, Commander-in-Chief, Naval Forces Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean (CinCNELM); General Fuad Chehab, commander of Lebanon's army; and Mr. Robert McClintock, U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon. The entry into the city was uneventful. By 1900, the Marines were stationed at the dock area, the bridges over the Beirut River, the U.S. Embassy, and the Ambassador's residence.¹⁴⁵

A third amphibious landing took place on 18 July when BLT 1/8, finishing a dash from Malta, landed four miles north of Beirut. Thirty minutes later, the first elements of the 2d Battalion, 8th Marines, flying in Marine aircraft from Cherry Point, landed at Beirut International Airport. Battery B also arrived at Beirut on the 18th on board the *Plymouth Rock* and rejoined BLT 2/2.

U.S. Army forces began arriving from Germany on the 19th. Since it was apparent that Army forces would soon outnumber Marines, Major General Paul

D. Adams, USA, was named Commander-in-Chief, American Land Forces, Lebanon on 23 July. Marine activity soon developed into a routine of reinforced patrols in the surrounding hills and the manning of a defensive perimeter which extended in a 20-mile arc around Beirut. Final Marine disposition in and around Beirut placed the 2d Battalion, 8th Marines guarding the dock area and other key points in the city, BLTs 1/8 and 3/6 north of the city, and BLT 2/2 at J'Daide, one and a half miles east of the city.¹⁴⁶

In addition to the three 105mm howitzer batteries attached to the BLTs, Marine artillery included three 8-inch howitzer platoons and eight 4.2-inch mortars. On 31 July, all artillery assets were combined under the centralized control of a Force Artillery Group (FAG). Also on the 31st, a provisional 105mm howitzer battery was formed by detaching two howitzers from each firing battery. This provisional battery was placed in general support of the entire Marine force. Battery I provided direct support to BLT 1/8 while Battery H provided the same for BLT 3/6. Battery B reinforced Battery H and provided forward observers to its parent BLT at J'Daide.

After a few isolated sniping incidents and ex-

Elements of the 10th Marines emplace a 105mm howitzer during the occupation of Lebanon in July

1958. U.S. Marines remained in Lebanon until October.

USMC Photo A407078/Leatherneck Magazine



changes of light small arms fire, all Lebanese factions came to realize the American forces were in Lebanon to protect the country, not to maintain any particular government in power. Elections were held on 31 July and General Chehab, the army commander, was elected.

Battery B reembarked on board the *Plymouth Rock* and sailed with BLT 2/2 on 15 August. Battery I sailed for the United States with BLT 1/8 on the 15th of September. Battery H reembarked on board the *Fort Snelling* and, with BLT 3/6, sailed on 1 October. Two days before BLT 3/6 sailed, RLT-6 arrived in Beirut harbor with BLT 1/6. Attached to the BLT was Battery G, 3d Battalion, 10th Marines. Since all three of its firing batteries had participated in the Lebanese intervention, the 3d Battalion was awarded the Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamer.

During the next few years, with a few notable exceptions, the pace slowed for the 10th Marines. True, batteries still deployed with BLTs to the Caribbean and Mediterranean and the regiment still participated in short, division-sized exercises at Onslow Beach, but the long battalion-size deployments to Vieques were replaced by shorter FirExs, held mainly at Fort Bragg.

Then, as now, one very large activity was the training of Marine reservists. Field artillery units, primarily from the eastern half of the country, were trained by the regiment during their annual training duty (ATD) or "summer camp." Additionally, reserves serving on six-months' active duty who had field artillery military occupational specialties (MOSs) received their specialty training from the 10th Marines. After graduating from the 1st Infantry Training Regiment at Camp Geiger, where they received basic field training, these individuals were assigned to firing batteries for the duration of their active duty. Upon release from active duty, the reservists returned to their home towns and local reserve units. More likely than not, the next summer they returned to Camp Lejeune for summer camp.

The regiment traveled to Fort Bragg in late April 1959 for the year's FirEx. The 1st and 2d Battalions participated in TraEx 4-59 during October and November. This was the east coast's largest amphibious exercise during the year and tested the readiness of both the FMF and the Atlantic Fleet's amphibious shipping. The 1st Battalion loaded out of the Sunny Point facilities at Wilmington on 29 October and landed over Onslow Beach on the 6th of November. For the exercise, the battalion was embarked on board the *Cambria*, the attack cargo ship

USS *Oglethorpe* (AKA 100), and the USS *Suffolk County* (LST 1173). The 3d Battalion embarked at Morehead City on the 27th of October on board the *Fremont* and *Muliphen* and came across Onslow Beach on 8 November. Colonel Karch was relieved as regimental commander by Colonel (later Major General) Carl A. Youngdale on 1 December.

Regimental headquarters and the 1st Battalion participated in LantPhibEx 1-60 during late March 1960. Aside from battery deployments, this was the only overseas activity during the year. The 4th Battalion conducted a two-week FirEx at Fort Bragg from 12-27 May and returned with regimental headquarters and the 1st Battalion for a 18 October-7 November shoot.

Colonel Youngdale was relieved by Lieutenant Colonel Edmund E. Allen on 14 February 1961. The new regimental commander held the billet for a short time only, being relieved by Colonel Wade H. Hitt on 29 March.

The 3d Battalion, 10th Marines, as the artillery component of the 4th MEB, sailed on board the *Cambria* for Vieques on 15 February. The brigade took part in LantPhibEx 1-61, Operation Axle Grease, with landings at Vieques on 25 February and at Onslow Beach on 4 March. Regimental headquarters, and the 3d and 4th Battalions, conducted a short FirEx at Fort Bragg in April and, with the addition of the 1st Battalion, repeated in late September. The 1st Battalion deployed briefly to the Caribbean in June as part of LantPhibEx 4-61 in the Axle Grease series.

Fort Bragg again hosted the regiment in March 1962 when the headquarters, and the 1st, 3d, and 4th Battalions conducted a FirEx from the 9th to the 22d. The 1st Battalion departed for the Caribbean on board the transports USS *Francis Marion* (APA 249) and USS *Sandoval* (APA 194) on 10 April. It participated in LantPhibEx 1-62 (Operation Quick Kick) which culminated on 7 May in the largest joint exercise held at Onslow Beach up to that time.

The 4.2-inch mortar and the 4.2-inch howtar, a mortar tube mounted on a 75mm pack howitzer carriage, became part of the 10th Marines' arsenal in midyear. In order to accommodate the new weapons, a monumental reorganization took place. As the first event in a complex evolution, the 2d 155mm Howitzer Battery, FMF was redesignated Battery N, 4th Battalion, 10th Marines on 8 March. This addition gave the 4th Battalion four firing batteries.

On 21 May, Battery A was redesignated as the new

Mortar Battery, 1st Battalion, 10th Marines and Battery L was redesignated as Battery A. Five days later, Battery B was redesignated as the new Howtar Battery, 2d Battalion, 10th Marines; Battery M was redesignated as Battery B; and Battery C was redesignated as the new Mortar Battery, 3d Battalion, 10th Marines. After this flurry of redesignations and personnel turbulence, the regiment rested until 18 June. On that day, Battery K was redesignated as Battery C, Battery N was redesignated as new Battery K, and Batteries L and M were reactivated from within the 4th Battalion. On 1 September, Colonel William P. Oliver, Jr. relieved Colonel Hitt as regimental commander.

Cuban Missile Crisis

The entire regiment motored to Fort Bragg for a FirEx on 19 September and remained until the 30th. As the regiment returned to Camp Lejeune, events were rapidly coming to a head regarding Cuba. That island nation, after its takeover by Fidel Castro, had been drawing progressively closer to the Soviet Union. By itself, a Communist government 90 miles from Miami was reason enough for concern. Intelligence reports reaching President Kennedy, however, indicated alarm was more appropriate. Agent reports and reconnaissance aircraft photographic coverage revealed the Soviets had emplaced offensive missiles on the island. The Cuban Missile Crisis, as it was dubbed, was underway.

On 21 October, elements from the 1st and 2d Marine Divisions began arriving at the Guantanamo Naval Base to bolster the defenses. The next day dependents were evacuated as Guantanamo cleared the decks for action. President Kennedy demanded all Soviet missiles be removed and, on the 24th, clamped an air and naval quarantine on the island. Soviet merchant ships were then en route to Cuba and the world waited to see who, if anyone, would back down.

American military might began converging on Cuba. An invasion of the island appeared entirely possible. The 5th MEB departed San Diego by sea, headed for the Caribbean. The 2d Marine Division rapidly mounted out from North Carolina ports. Headquarters, 1st, 2d, and 4th Battalions, 10th Marines embarked on board a variety of shipping from 25-27 October and headed south. The regiment's 3d Battalion was already in the Caribbean on board the *Chilton* participating in PhiBrigLEx (Amphibious Brigade Landing Exercise)-62.

Several of the artillery battalions switched ships at the naval station at Mayport, Florida. Final ship assignment was Headquarters on board *Talbot County*; 1st Battalion on board transports USS *Rockbridge* (APA 228) and *Sandoval* as well as the helicopter carrier USS *Boxer* (LPH 4); 2d Battalion on board the *Suffolk County*; 3d Battalion on board the *Francis Marion*; and the 4th Battalion on board the LSTs USS *Lorain County* (LST 1177) and *Suffolk County*.

Soviet Chairman Nikita S. Khrushchev took stock of the American resolve, realized he was outgunned, and agreed to remove the missiles. Marines from both coasts began returning to their bases. The last battalion of the 10th Marines to return to Camp Lejeune, the 4th Battalion, debarked at Morehead City on 5 December.

Command of the regiment passed to Colonel Henry H. Reichner, Jr., as Colonel Oliver was shifted to 2d Division Headquarters as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, on 27 June 1963. During the parade, which included all the regiment's artillerymen, guns, and vehicles then at Camp Lejeune, the 1,000 spectators were treated to an unexpected, and never-to-be-duplicated display of cannoning. Colonel Oliver barked out a fire mission to the 155mm howitzer battery he had commanded on Saipan and, from its position on the parade deck, Battery M promptly put six rounds into an impact area six miles away.¹⁴⁷ Regimental headquarters and all battalions, less the 3d, conducted a more conventional Fort Bragg FirEx from 30 September to 15 October.

The 4th Battalion, with elements of regimental headquarters, deployed to Vieques on 18 February 1964 on board the LST USS *Grant County* (LST 1174) for FirEx-64. As members of the II Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF), the artillerymen made an amphibious landing on Vieques and conducted firing practice. After four days of liberty in San Juan, the battalion returned to Morehead City on 5 March. The following day, Colonel Reichner was relieved by Colonel John R. Chaisson, a future lieutenant general and Chief of Staff, Headquarters Marine Corps. The entire regiment took part in Operation Quick Kick V, a large combined-force exercise which culminated in a 13 April Onslow Beach assault.

Steel Pike I

All efforts of the 2d Division in midyear were aimed at preparing for Exercise Steel Pike I, an amphibious exercise scheduled to be held in the



USMC Photo A450056

The Marines of the 4th Battalion, 10th Marines set up a 155mm howitzer position in Spain during Steel Pike I. The Marine in the foreground has an aiming stake in his hand.

Spanish province of Huelva in October and November. Steel Pike I was an ambitious undertaking. Nearly a decade and a half later, it remains the largest peacetime exercise of its kind. More than 22,000 U.S. Marines, 33,000 sailors, 2,000 Spanish Marines, and 500 American merchant seamen took part. Thirty-six amphibious ships alone were used. Large as this figure was, it was not enough. Seventeen Military Sea Transport Service (MSTS) transport and cargo ships had to be leased in order to lift the force.

The 2d Division was divided into five embarkation units built around the 2d, 6th, 8th, and 10th Marines and 2d Service Battalion. The 10th Marines unit, Embarkation Group Delta-4, was carried in the *Taconic*, the transport USS *Telfair* (APA 210), the attack cargo ships *Thuban* and USS *Uvalde* (AKA 88), dock landing ships USS *Hermitage* (LSD 34) and *Rushmore*, and the MSTS cargo ship *McGraw* (TAK 241).¹⁴⁸

The 2d Division operation plan tasked the 8th Marines with conducting a helicopter-borne assault by two BLTs into two separate landing zones.



USMC Photo A198163

The 1st Battalion, 10th Marines' howtars in support of the 8th Marines during Steel Pike I. The howtar was a 4.2-inch mortar mounted on a 75mm pack howitzer carriage.

Simultaneously, the 2d Marines was to land two BLTs by amphibian tractor. The 6th Marines was to act as MEF reserve. The 1st and 3d Battalions, 10th Marines were attached for embarkation, landing, and initial operations ashore to the 8th and 2d Marines respectively. In order to provide tailored artillery support to the assault RLTs, all the regiment's howtar batteries were grouped together in the 1st Battalion. Since the helicopters of the day could not lift a 105mm howitzer, these batteries provided the air-transportable artillery for the 8th Marines. The 1st Battalion's 105mm howitzer batteries were attached to the 2d and 3d Battalions.¹⁴⁹

Embarkation of the force took place during the second week in October along the Atlantic coast from Norfolk to Morehead City. The Army facilities at Sunny Point saw heavy use. The first surface assault wave touched down on the Spanish beach at 0742 on 26 October and was followed at 0800 by the first helicopter wave. An otherwise successful D-Day was marred by the tragic midair collision of two helicopters carrying assault troops. One crew chief and eight Marines from BLT 3/8 were killed.

Overall, the exercise was a success, but it spotlighted some problems that needed examination. Foremost among these were shortages of both amphibious shipping and naval gunfire, problems with us today. The landing force was backloaded by 1 November, and all ships scattered for liberty in various Mediterranean ports before returning to the east coast at the end of the month.

Colonel Chaisson was relieved by Colonel Herman Poggemeyer, Jr. on 10 February 1965 to become division Chief of Staff. Colonel Poggemeyer, later to become a major general and command Camp Lejeune, departed for Vieques with his entire regiment two days later. Sailing south on board the helicopter carrier USS *Okinawa* (LPH 3), the attack cargo ships USS *Algol* (AKA 54) and USS *Arneb* (AKA 56), the LST USS *Walworth County* (LST 1164), and the 22-year-old dock landing ship USS *Ashland* (LSD 1), the regiment arrived at Vieques on the 20th. The next week was spent with firing exercises on the excellent Vieques ranges. FirEx 1-65 ended on the last day of February with the artillery returning to Morehead City on 6 March.

Dominican Republic Intervention

In April 1965, Captain Joseph C. Mayer's Battery E deployed to the Caribbean with BLT 3/6 as part of the 6th Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU). Near noon on the 25th, the amphibious squadron carrying the MEU received orders to steam to the southern coast of the Dominican Republic and stand by to evacuate U.S. citizens and other foreign nationals. A Communist-inspired coup was reported to be in progress. By 0200 the next morning, the Marines were in position off the small port of Jaina just west of Santo Domingo City.

Ever since the assassination of the Dominican dictator Raphael L. Trujillo in May of 1961, the country had been the scene of a ceaseless competition for power. As the Marines waited offshore, the legal government of Donald J. Reid Cabral collapsed. Supporters of former left-wing President Juan Bosch quickly moved to fill the power vacuum. The Dominican armed forces, under Brigadier General Elias Wessin y Wessin, would have no part of the leftists. When rebel forces were attacked in Santo Domingo City by the diminutive Dominican Air Force and by naval vessels in the harbor on the 25th, all hope for a peaceful solution evaporated. Captured arms were distributed to the city's civilians by the leftists and street fighting broke out.

The U.S. Embassy staff worked through the night of the 26th registering evacuees. The next day, Marine helicopters flying from the *Boxer* evacuated 556 American citizens from Jaina. Simultaneously, more than 600 other evacuees boarded two ships of the amphibious squadron which were docked at the port. In the city on the 27th, the U.S. Embassy was the target of sporadic sniper fire and requested Dominican police protection.

On 28 April, a three-member junta representing the Dominican Air Force, Army, and Navy took over the government. Just before 1400, Colonel Pedro Bartolome Benoit, junta chief, requested that Marines be landed to restore order in the city. Police officials already had stated that they could no longer be responsible for the safety of American citizens assembled at the Embajador Hotel west of the city. In a cable received at 1716 Washington time, U.S. Ambassador to the Dominican Republic, W. Tapley Bennett, Jr., recommended that the Marines be landed.

Some Marines were already on the ground. A pathfinder detachment and a military police platoon had been sent to the polo grounds adjacent to the Embajador Hotel to guard the helicopter evacuation point and an infantry platoon had reinforced the embassy guard. At 1853, the 6th MEU was ordered to land 500 Marines. The next day the remainder of the BLT went ashore in a surface landing. All combat elements were ashore by 2130.

Reinforcements from the United States began landing at San Isidro airport east of the city early on the morning of the 30th. First elements to arrive were Army units from the 82d Airborne Division at Fort Bragg. The Organization of American States (OAS) sanctioned the establishment of an International Safety Zone (ISZ) in the western part of the city. Eventually the zone was expanded to nine square miles, but initially the problem was to establish a safe corridor between the zone and the airport. Accordingly, BLT 3/6 and the airborne troops began moving toward each other.

Reinforcements continued arriving in the Dominican Republic. On 1 May the 1st Battalion, 6th Marines arrived at San Isidro. The 1st Battalion, 2d Marines with Howtar Battery, 2d Battalion, 10th Marines attached sailed from Onslow Beach the same day and arrived off Santo Domingo on the 4th. The battalion did not land but constituted the ready reserve. The 1st Battalion, 8th Marines also converged on the troubled Republic. The battalion, supported by Howtar Battery, 3d Battalion, 10th



USMC Photo A19635

The 3d Battalion, 10th Marines positions in front of the Hotel Embajador, Santo Domingo, Dominican

Republic, May 1965. The battalion's 105mm howitzers are in front of the tents.



USMC Photo A450310

In the Dominican Republic, members of the Howtar Battery, 3d Battalion, 10th Marines attend memorial

services for three comrades killed in an ambush in Santo Domingo City.

Marines, boarded Marine transport aircraft at Cherry Point, North Carolina on the 2d of May. Early on the morning of the 3d, the last plane load touched down at San Isidro. The newly arrived Marines were lifted by helicopters to an area near the Embajador Hotel on the 5th. On the same day, Battery Group Echo was formed from Battery E and Howtar Battery, 3d Battalion, 10th Marines.¹⁵⁰

The route between San Isidro and the ISZ was the site of ever-present danger and occasional violence. To make matters worse, the official military maps available to the landing force were incomplete. As an expedient, Standard Oil (ESSO) gasoline station road maps of the city were appropriated and issued to both Marine and Army units. As in any unfamiliar city, however, it was still possible to become disoriented and take a wrong turn. In Santo Domingo City a wrong turn proved fatal for three members of Howtar Battery, 3d Battalion, 10th Marines. On 6 May, seven artillerymen riding in a jeep and 3/4-ton truck were en route from the airport to the ISZ. They wandered out of the corridor connecting the two and were ambushed by the Dominican leftists. Automatic weapons fire killed three and wounded two. The two uninjured Marines were captured, interrogated, made the subject of some propaganda efforts, but finally released unharmed. The Dominican Republic memorial on the banks of the New River in front of the 2d Marine Division Headquarters bears the names of the slain artillerymen: Private First Class Ronald D. Fuller, Lance Corporal Daniel B. Roberts, and Navy Hospitalman Frederick G. Pitts.¹⁵¹

On the 8th and 9th, Headquarters Battery and Battery F, 2d Battalion, 10th Marines landed by surface means and set up in the vicinity of the Embajador Hotel. The two batteries had embarked at Onslow Beach and had steamed south with the 1st Battalion, 2d Marines. All Marine artillery ashore was grouped together under Lieutenant Colonel-selectee Kenneth C. Williams' 2d Battalion, 10th Marines Headquarters on the 10th.

Marine artillery in the Dominican Republic had the usual missions: readiness to support infantry maneuver and to deliver counterbattery fire. On the 20th of May, the 2d Battalion commander was notified of a possible rebel artillery position 4,000 meters to the northwest. The suspected position, 30 75mm pack howitzers and 15 105mm howitzers in gun sheds, was given to Battery F as its primary direction of fire. As it turned out the position was real rather than suspected and the rebels delivered

some very close rounds in the vicinity of the 2d Battalion, 10th Marines Headquarters over the next few days. The Marine artillerymen, however, were not authorized to return in kind, even to register their howitzers.¹⁵²

The first elements of an all-Latin, five-nation Inter-American Peace Force began arriving on 25 May. The 6th MEU began reembarkation the next day; Battery E went on board the USS *Wood County* (LST 1178). BLT 1/2, with Howtar Battery, 2d Battalion, 10th Marines attached, departed for the United States the same day. On the 28th, Major Williams and his Headquarters Battery reembarked on board the amphibious transport dock USS *LaSalle* (LPD 3) for the return to Camp Lejeune. By the 6th of June the last Marine units were gone.

The cast of characters had changed in the Dominican Republic since Captains Wise and Fortson had gone ashore from the old *Prairie* some 50 years prior, but the plot had remained the same.

On 1 June 1966 Colonel Poggemeyer was relieved by Lieutenant Colonel Edward A. Bailey, who was relieved, in turn, by Colonel Charles E. Walker on the 8th of the next month.

The inordinate personnel turbulence during the Vietnam years affected the 2d Division and its subordinate units in several ways. Manpower priorities went, naturally, to those units engaged in combat in Southeast Asia. The 2d Division found itself understrength with a large percentage of its personnel "short timers" who were nondeployable. Mediterranean, Caribbean, and Guantanamo commitments did not go away with Vietnam; they still had to be met. Regiments, artillery as well as infantry, routinely were cannibalized to bring deploying BLTs up to minimum acceptable manning levels. Inevitably, this resulted in reduced training for units remaining at Camp Lejeune. For example, the only large regimental artillery exercise during 1966, beside participation in a division command post exercise (CPX), was a 10-day shoot at Fort Bragg in September.

The entire regiment traveled to Fort Bragg on 17 January 1967 for FirEx 1-67. Traditionally, the first FirEx of the calendar year, whether held at Vieques or Fort Bragg, was the year's largest and longest. The regiment stayed at the big Army post for nearly a month before returning to Camp Lejeune on 15 February. Fort Bragg was also the scene of the year's second FirEx, 2-12 May.

In July, elements of the regiment were engaged in several unusual activities. Battery M conducted test

firings of its 155mm self-propelled howitzers from landing craft, mechanized (LCMs). Nearly 200 rounds were expended as the LCMs were variously anchored, moored, or underway in the inland waterway. The experience and data gained was useful during later riverine operations conducted in South Vietnam's delta region. On 26 July, a large contingent from the 1st Battalion was assigned as support for the National Rifle Matches held at Camp Perry, Ohio. The 17 officers and 322 enlisted men remained at Camp Perry until 8 September, running the firing lines and butts as well as conducting basic firearms instruction for the general public.¹⁵³

The next year, 1968, was an exceptionally busy one. In Vietnam, combat operations and Marine troop strength were at an all time high. The personnel situation was caused by rapid promotion and short, one-year tours in Vietnam impacted strongly on units in the United States. Beginning in 1967, officers with as little as 25 months of commissioned service were being selected for promotion to captain. The rank of sergeant, previously only attainable during a second enlistment, was being awarded routinely within two years' service. On 30 June, the 3d Battalion found itself with no second lieutenants but with 15 captains and three captain selectees. The battalion's T/O called for only eight captains. In November, 90 percent of the 1st Battalion's enlisted personnel were NCOs, while only seven percent of Battery A were qualified as basic artillerymen, MOS 0811. This rank and skill imbalance was to continue for several more years until the end of the Marine Corps' Vietnam involvement.

The year's firing schedule opened with FirEx-68, held at Vieques from 15 January to 15 February. On 13 May, the 3d Battalion (less Battery H in the Mediterranean, but reinforced by one 155mm and two 105mm howitzer batteries) began fastshooting FirEx 2-68 at Fort Bragg. When the battalion returned to Camp Lejeune on the 23d, it had fired nearly 10,000 rounds.

On 7 August Battery L embarked on board the dock landing ship USS *Fort Snelling* (LSD 30) at Morehead City for a riverine exercise named Ballistic Armor. As had the exercise the year before, Ballistic Armor tested the technique of operating 155mm (SP) howitzers from the well decks of LCM-8s. During the exercise conducted in the Intracoastal Waterway near Beaufort, South Carolina, the battery flotilla numbered 12 craft. Each howitzer was assigned an LCM-8 which also carried a simulated basic allowance of ammunition. One LCM-6 was assigned

as a logistic boat capable of handling all classes of supply except ammunition. One additional LCM-6 was employed as a command and control boat. The battery also used six light, high speed assault boats for site reconnaissance.

While moving down the waterway, the flotilla was screened by the assault boats and covered each bank with staggered howitzer tubes loaded with simulated flechette rounds. The battery moved only at high tide so that, after beaching, the tide would run out leaving each landing craft securely positioned on the bank. With the LCM-6s on either flank and a 25-meter spread between howitzers, all craft were camouflaged and local security was established. Retraction from the banks was facilitated by the howitzers moving aft in the well decks. In order to overcome the mass of metal and magnetic field, the Development Center at Quantico made a plexiglas aiming circle which fit over the LCM's gyro-stabilized compass.

The year's final FirEx was held at Fort Bragg from 4-12 September and involved all battalions.

Civil Disturbance Training

Artillery practice from LCMs was not the only novel training the regiment undertook in 1968. By that year, opposition to U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War had taken on a more organized and potentially dangerous form. As the political and military center of the country, the Nation's Capital was a natural target for antiwar demonstrations. To maintain order and to ensure that the normal business of government could continue, plans were laid for the specialized training of several military units which could reinforce the Military District of Washington in rapid order. The 2d Marine Division was among those units to begin civil disturbance (CD) training. The grassy areas of Camp Lejeune soon were filled with gas-masked, flak-jacketed Marine formations executing precise riot control maneuvers.

Equipment changes were also highlights of 1968. Beginning in September, the regiment began receiving the new, multifuel 2½-ton truck, M35A2C. These vehicles replaced on a one-for-one basis the old 2½-ton cargo truck, M35. Between April and July, the regiment completely replaced its howtars with the old 4.2-inch mortar, M-30. The howtar, introduced with much fanfare in the early 1960s, had not proven to be significantly better than the old mortar but weighed significantly more and was not as rugged or portable.

The regiment embarked on board amphibious shipping at Morehead City on 15 January 1969 and headed for Vieques and FirEx-69. During its stay, the regiment was paid a visit by a former executive officer of Battery A, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, General Leonard F. Chapman, Jr. Two Fort Bragg FirExs, one 6-15 May and the other 22 October-4 November, comprised the regiment's off-base firing for the rest of the year. During the latter FirEx, the regiment expended nearly 17,000 rounds.

On 8 November, the 10th Marines received the additional designation of 2d Civil Disturbance Regiment. Four days later, it boarded Marine C-130 aircraft at Cherry Point and flew to Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland, as part of Operation Garden Plot. Moving to nearby Bolling Air Force Base in the District of Columbia itself, the regiment was held in readiness during the so-called November Moratorium. No confrontations with the antiwar demonstrators occurred, and the regiment was returned to Camp Lejeune on 18 November.

The 10th Marines headed for the Caribbean and the traditional beginning-of-the-year FirEx on 13 February 1970. When the exercise ended on 24 March, the regiment had fired more than 20,000 rounds of all calibers. Possible violence associated with the trial of eight Black Panthers in New Haven, Connecticut, during April occasioned the deployment of Camp Lejeune-based CD troops. The 1st Battalion, 6th Marines, augmented by one CD company from the 3d Battalion, 10th Marines, deployed by Air Force C-141 Starlifter transports to the U.S. Naval Station at Quonset Point, Rhode Island, on the 30th. As had been the case in Washington the year before, CD troops were not needed and the Marines returned to Camp Lejeune by C-130 aircraft on 3 May.

FirEx 2-70 was conducted at Fort Bragg from 22 May to 1 June. The entire regiment, less deployed units, participated. On 30 June, the 4.2-inch mortar batteries were deactivated. This move left each battalion with a headquarters battery and three firing batteries. During August, Lieutenant Colonel Donald E. Coombe's 3d Battalion, operating in the Croatan National Forest near Camp Lejeune evaluated the Hughes OH-6A light observation helicopter with an eye to its possible addition to the artillery battalion T/E. The evaluation covered the aircraft's capability in such areas as convoy control, reconnaissance, selection of firing positions, control of artillery fires, communications, and identification of ground targets. A most novel feature of the test



Marine Corps Historical Collection
The addition of flight observation helicopter to an artillery battalion's table of equipment was evaluated by the 3d Battalion, 10th Marines in 1970. A Hughes OH-6A helicopter can be seen landing on a truck-mounted landing platform.

was the invention and use of the mobile landing zone (MLZ), a wooden platform built on the bed of a 2½-ton truck. The MLZ afforded an instant LZ in areas which would have required hours of preparation. In tests, the truck-mounted platform was driven directly into an area of tall grass or even scrub up to eight feet tall and the helicopter landed immediately. The MLZ also allowed the transport of the helicopter when flight operations were not required. This eliminated unnecessary flight hours, reduced maintenance, and increased availability.

During the evaluation, Colonel Thomas J. Holt, who had assumed command of the 10th Marines in July 1968, and Major General Michael P. Ryan, commanding general of the 2d Division, paid a command visit to the battalion. Lieutenant Colonel Coombe's evaluation report reads:

The highlight of the command visit was the demonstration of the underway recovery and launch capabilities of the MLZ. The demonstration became rather more direct than planned when the Commanding General elected to ride the helicopter. General Ryan thus became the first passenger to land on the MLZ.

At the conclusion of the evaluation, the battalion commander declared the OH-6A "unequivocally suited to operations as an integral item of equipment of the artillery battalion."¹³⁴ Whatever the enthusiasm of artillerymen, helicopters have yet to make their way into the T/E of artillery units.

FirEx 3-70 was held at Fort Bragg from 1-14 Oc-

tober and included a joint operational exercise with the Army's XVIII Airborne Corps Artillery and a joint CPX with the 8th Marines.

On 15 September, the 3d Battalion provided a provisional battalion headquarters and Battery G to the 8th Marine Amphibious Brigade (MAB) and BLT 1/2 respectively for participation in NATO Exercise Deep Express I. These units became part of the contingency forces available to the U.S. Sixth Fleet during the Jordanian crisis. The 3d Battalion artillerymen returned to Morehead City on 27 November.

The Vieques FirEx was held from 23 January to 18 February 1971. During the exercise, CD platoons from the 2d, 3d, and 4th Battalions were dispatched to nearby Culebra. Their mission was to ensure civilian demonstrators protesting continued Navy use of the island as a gunfire target did not intrude into the impact area. Two months after the regiment's return, Colonel Charles A. Webster relieved Colonel Holt as regimental commander in ceremonies on 8 April.

The 2d Battalion participated in Exercise Exotic Dancer IV at Camp Lejeune from 23 April to 13 May. Midway through the exercise, the battalion, along with the 1st and 4th Battalions, augmented the 3d Battalion, 10th Marines with one CD company each. The 3d Battalion, designated as the 4th CD Battalion and further augmented by personnel from Headquarters Battalion and the 2d and 6th Marines, departed by C-130 for Washington, D.C.

The battalion's mission was to assist the D.C. police in maintaining order during an antiwar "May Day" demonstration that threatened to "shut down the Federal government." This time the artillery's CD troops were called on for help. Contingents were dispatched to nine locations in the city, including the Washington Monument, police headquarters, and three bridges. The combination of D.C. police and Marine and Army CD units proved adequate. Demonstrators were arrested in droves, government continued to function, and the battalion returned to Cherry Point by C-130 on 6 May.

The entire regiment conducted a FirEx at Fort Bragg from 5-11 June and again, minus the 2d Battalion, from 1-18 October. Between the two shoots, Colonel Charles R. Burroughs relieved Colonel Webster in change-of-command ceremonies capped with a motorized regimental parade. On 22 September, the 2d Battalion provided a battalion command group of five officers and 28 enlisted men and Battery E for participation in NATO Exercise

Deep Furrow, held in Turkey. During the exercise, the command group functioned as the artillery headquarters of the 8th MAB, while Battery E was attached to BLT 3/6. The Deep Furrow participants returned to Camp Lejeune on 8 November.

In January 1972, Battery A was attached to BLT 3/8 for Exercise Snowy Beach conducted at Bath, Maine. The exercise, opposed by environmentalist groups, was highlighted by a landing over a muddy and definitely snowless beach. The regiment embarked on board the *Chilton*, the attack cargo ship USS *Charleston* (LKA 113), the landing platform dock USS *Austin* (LPD 4), the dock landing ships *Spiegel Grove* and USS *Pensacola* (LSD 38), and the *Lorain County* on 15 February for FirEx-72. Arriving at Vieques on the 19th, the artillery set up camp and began training. By its return to Morehead City on 20 March, the regiment had fired nearly 18,000 rounds.

On 13 April, Colonel Burroughs was relieved by his executive officer, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas A. McPheeters, in a ceremony held in the 5th Area Gym. Lieutenant Colonel McPheeters was relieved, in turn, by Colonel Calhoun J. Killeen on 9 August 1972. From 11-24 May, the regiment participated in Exercise Exotic Dancer V, held in and around Camp Lejeune. Shortly after its conclusion, the regiment traveled to Fort Bragg for FirEx 2-72, held between 19-29 June.

Lieutenant Colonel John R. Fridell, 3d Battalion commander, led a composite artillery battalion to Marine Corps Base, Twentynine Palms, California, on 22 August to take part in Exercise Alkali Canyon (DesFEx -72). The composite battalion, artillery arm of the 2d MAB, consisted of the 3d Battalion, 10th Marines' command group and Battery G; Battery M, 4th Battalion, 10th Marines; Composite 2d 175mm Gun Battery; and the 1st Platoon, 1st 8-Inch Howitzer Battery from the west coast. All major Marine Corps artillery pieces were controlled and fired by the composite battalion during the exercise. The Camp Lejeune artillerymen returned home by C-141 aircraft on 12 September.

The final FirEx of the year, 4-72, was held at Fort Bragg from 13-20 November. Major Donald E. Schaet, 4th Battalion commander, reported, "Almost 1,000 rounds were expended during the week-long exercise characterized by foul weather and excellent shooting."¹⁵⁵

The 1973 Vieques FirEx, which ran from 12 January to 15 February, was held in conjunction with Exercise Agile Joust 73, a II MAF CPX. During the exercise, the regiment was visited by students from

the Air War College. Following the Vieques shoot, the 4th Battalion began a modification program which refit all its self-propelled howitzers with long barrel assemblies. The last howitzer was modified by 3 May and the weapons redesignated M-109A1s.

A second regimental FirEx, 2-73, was held at Fort Bragg from 2-11 June. During the first six months of 1973, in only two FirExs, the regiment had fired nearly 23,000 rounds. Colonel Killeen was relieved by Colonel Robert L. Milbrad, former 2d Battalion commander, on 12 July and was reassigned as division Chief of Staff.

As a result of the Mideast Yom Kippur War, Lieutenant Colonel James O. Cranford's 2d Battalion was alerted to prepare two batteries for possible deployment to the Mediterranean. On the day the alert was sounded, 11 October, Battery E was already on station with BLT 2/6 in waters near Crete while Battery F was preparing for a routine Mediterranean deployment with BLT 3/6. Battery D had returned from the Mediterranean with BLT 1/6 in early July. The 2d Battalion, with the full backing of the regiment, moved rapidly. On 16 October, an artillery command/liaison group and Batteries D and F embarked on board the helicopter carrier USS *Iwo Jima* (LPH 2) at Morehead City and sailed for the troubled Mediterranean.

Joining the Sixth Fleet and the 34th MAU near Crete, the artillery stood by, ready for any contingency. As the crisis subsided, the Marine reinforcements began returning to the United States. By 19 December the command/liaison group and Batteries D and E had returned to Camp Lejeune. Battery F remained in the Mediterranean with BLT 3/6 as the landing force of the Sixth Fleet.

Shortly after the departure of 2d Battalion units to the Mediterranean, the remainder of the regiment moved to Fort Bragg for FirEx 4-73 and another FirEx with the XVIII Airborne Corps Artillery. During this latter exercise, artillery control passed from battalion and regiment to corps. In the corps control phase, the 10th Marines directed the fires of not only its own organic battalions but that of the 2d Field Artillery Group, Force Troops Atlantic, and three Army artillery battalions as well.

Two weeks before the regiment deployed to Vieques for FirEx 1-74 and Exercise Agile Joust 74, Colonel Milbrad was relieved by Colonel David A. Clark. The new regimental commander embarked with his command on 27 January. During the month-long FirEx, the direct support 105mm howitzer batteries were given refresher training with

the 4.2-inch mortar. The 2d and 4th Battalions shared a tent camp established on coconut palm-studded Purple Beach. As had been the case in years past, empty ammunition boxes were given to the commander of Camp Garcia for further distribution as self-help material in the Vieques town of Isabel Segunda. The regiment was back in its Camp Lejeune barracks on 28 February.

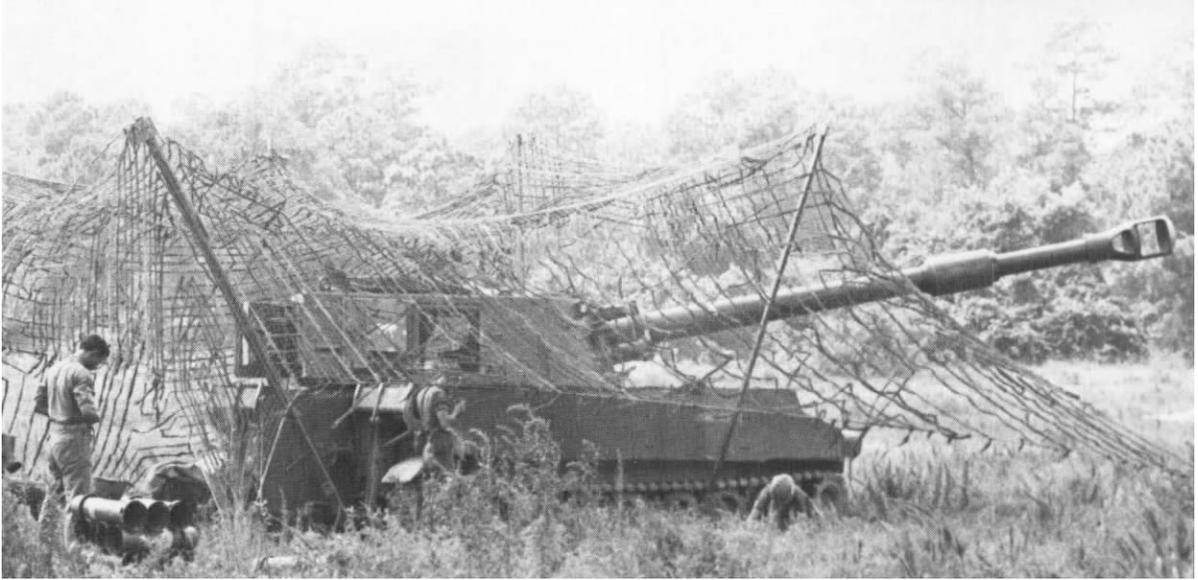
FirEx 2-74 at Fort Bragg from 4-15 May was barely over when the regiment began participation in the huge, all-service Exercise Solid Shield 74 (formerly Exotic Dancer). The exercise lasted from 27 May to 6 June and involved the entire 2d Marine Division and XVIII Airborne Corps among others.

Regimental Reorganization

Perhaps the biggest event of the year was the reorganization of the regiment and the deactivation of its 4th Battalion. It had been determined, for a variety of reasons, that the 10th Marines' 155mm M-109A1 howitzers belonged more properly in the all self-propelled 2d Field Artillery Group. The M-109A1s' place would be taken by a like number of World War II-era M-114A1 155mm (towed) howitzers. Experience on Vietnam fire bases had proven the value of the helicopter-transportable 155mm pieces. Instead of a rearmed 4th Battalion, the "new" howitzers were to be grouped into three firing batteries with one battery assigned to each direct support battalion. This would give each remaining battalion both direct and general support capability as well as the ability to deliver both conventional and nuclear fire. A thorough and detailed training program was followed to prepare the direct support battalions for assumption of the responsibilities associated with employment of nuclear weapons.

The final round from a 4th Battalion 155mm self-propelled howitzer was fired at 1535, 20 August 1974. Four artillerymen pulled the lanyard of the Battery L howitzer: Colonel Clark; Lieutenant Colonel Schaet; Captain David S. Althaus, Battery L commander; and Staff Sergeant I. A. Veal, section chief.¹⁵⁶ On 12 September, the 4th Battalion received 14 155mm towed howitzers from the Marine Corps Supply Activity, Albany, Georgia. On the first of the next month, the battalion moved to Fort Bragg for FirEx 3-74 and training with the new weapons.

As firing progressed at Fort Bragg, it became obvious that the elderly 155s' recoil mechanisms were



USMC Photo A452389

A 4th Battalion 155mm self-propelled howitzer can be seen firing the battalion's last firing mission on 20

August 1974. The battalion was being deactivated as part of an artillery reorganization.

not functioning properly. Either slamming into battery or absence of final buffing action plagued virtually every howitzer. Concerned over the worsening problem, Colonel Clark ordered the battalion out of action on 17 October. A request for technical assistance from the Supply Activity at Albany was promptly approved and test firings began on 30 October. On 11 November, it was decided to replace eighteen 20-year-old recoil mechanisms with mechanisms rebuilt in 1974. Eight days later, after the work was done, additional test firings were conducted with totally satisfactory results.¹⁵⁷

Time was rapidly running out for the 4th Battalion. On the 1st of November, Battery M was redesignated Battery M, 3d Battalion, 10th Marines. On 15 November, Battery L was redesignated Battery L, 2d Battalion, 10th Marines. Finally, on 10 December, the last firing battery was redesignated Battery K, 1st Battalion, 10th Marines. In the last six months of its existence, six 4th Battalion artillerymen had been named regimental Marine of the Month, five had been 2d Marine Division Marine of the Month, and two had been Quad Command Marine of the Quarter. On 31 December it was all over. Lieutenant Colonel Richard G. Steffey's final command chronology reads in part:

The 4th Battalion, 10th Marines colors were officially retired and the finest artillery organization in the world was officially deactivated.¹⁵⁸

Colonel Richard P. Johnson, who had assumed command of the regiment on 20 December, led the 10th Marines to Vieques on 24 January 1975. During FirEx 1-75, which lasted until 6 March, emphasis was placed on training the various battalions' forward observers. On 7 February, the regiment was visited by General George S. Brown, USAF, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Solid Shield-75 occupied the regiment from 30 May to 6 June. The regiment traveled to Fort Bragg for FirEx 3-75, held between 6-20 October. During this FirEx, the 105mm howitzer batteries fired the M548 rocket assisted projectile (RAP round) to a range of 13,000 meters. In addition to achieving predicted accuracy, the regiment developed safety measures for the round, hitherto nonexistent.

As the year drew to a close, the regiment completed plans for a new series of exercises scheduled to begin in January. The year 1976 would start with a rush and would prove to be one of the busiest in recent times.

The 2d Marine Division Fire Support Coordination Exercise was developed to exercise the commanders and staffs of infantry units as well as supporting arms representatives in the planning for and use of supporting arms. The exercise, conducted as a live-fire command post exercise on both the BLT and RLT levels, prepared infantry unit headquarters for further predeployment training at the Marine Corps

Air Ground Combat Training Center at Twentynine Palms, California.

The exercise scenario, which reflected increased Marine Corps European interests, envisioned a simulated motorized aggressor force supported by armor, artillery, surface-to-air and surface-to-surface missiles, as well as heavy anti-aircraft artillery capability. All weapons were utilized, including the infantry's 60mm and 81mm mortars, the artillery regiment's 4.2-inch mortars, 105mm and 155mm howitzers, the 2d Field Artillery Group's 155mm (SP) and 8-inch (SP) howitzers, and the 2d Marine Aircraft Wing's attack aircraft and helicopters. Three such preparatory exercises were conducted, two on the BLT level and one on the RLT level, during the year.

The 1st Battalion, 10th Marines embarked at Morehead City on 2 March for Vieques and participation in Agile Joust 76. The exercise, which lasted until 15 April, was a joint firing and fire support coordination exercise with RLT-2 and 2d FAG. The regiment's other two battalions were also busy in April. On the 5th, the 2d Battalion motored to Fort Bragg for 18-day-long FirEx 1-76. The 3d Battalion began the month with a commanding general's inspection, the results of which earned the artillerymen a congratulatory personal letter from Major General William G. Joslyn. The inspection was followed by a battalion live firing exercise from 13-15 April. The next week was devoted to individual training more characteristic of the infantry than the artillery. Five days of FAM firing individual and crew-served weapons, throwing hand grenades, gas chamber exercises, dry net training, daily physical training, and a battalion helicopter lift were capped by a 20-mile hike. Smedley Butler's comment about the 10th Marines proving "their ability to keep pace with the foot troops" seemed just as valid as it had been 55 years before.

On the 30th of April, Colonel William H. Rice relieved Colonel Johnson as regimental commander. The former commander was reassigned as the 2d Marine Division's Chief of Staff.

The 3d Battalion, composed of Headquarters Battery, Batteries A, F, G, M, and the 5th 175mm Gun Battery from 2d FAG, participated in Exercise Solid Shield 76 from 17-22 May as part of RLT 8.

Saluting honors on the nation's 200th birthday were rendered by a proud Battery G. The first of 21 shell casings fired during the 4th of July salute was presented to a former regimental commander, Major

General Poggemeyer, Commanding General, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune.

Three days later the personnel of Battery M, 3d Battalion, 10th Marines flew south to participate in the ReinFEx at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. The exercise demonstrated the regiment's ability to reinforce the Marine Barracks with artillerymen to man the 155mm howitzers permanently assigned to the ground defense force. Battery M conducted four days of firing and participated in a base defense CPX before returning to Camp Lejeune on 16 July.

During August, Captain William C. Finch's Battery D, 2d Battalion, 10th Marines conducted training for the "artillery raid." In this type of raid, helicopters are used to insert a battery with personnel prepared to rappel from hovering aircraft if necessary. Carefully planned missions are fired quickly and the battery departs as rapidly as it arrived. Freed from a logistic tail and with speed and surprise substituting for the usual necessary ground defense, the battery capable of conducting an artillery raid poses a significant threat on any battlefield.

The regiment, minus the 3d Battalion, motor marched to Fort Bragg for the annual regimental firing exercise on 20 September. The strenuous 11-day training period emphasized displacement of firing units and command posts; utilization of helicopters

A gun crew from Battery L, 3d Battalion, 10th Marines prepares to load and wait for orders to fire their 155mm howitzer (towed) during a live-fire training exercise at Camp Lejeune.

USMC Photo A452660





USMC Photo A453888

10th Marines participate in NATO exercise. LtCol Edward J. Dyer, Jr., Commanding Officer, 3d Battalion, 10th Marines, confers with three Norwegian officers at Namsos, Norway during Teamwork 76 in September 1976.

to increase tactical mobility; camouflage of firing positions, observation posts, and command posts; and the firing of the M548 RAP round. The regiment returned to Camp Lejeune on 1 October.

Lieutenant Colonel Edward J. Dyer, Jr.'s 3d Battalion, 10th Marines, meanwhile, was taking part in the Marine Corps' largest and most significant exercise of 1976. On 24 July, the battalion, consisting of Headquarters Battery, Batteries A, G, and M, and 3d Platoon, 2d 8-inch Howitzer Battery, 2d FAG, had been assigned for planning to RLT 8. As part of the 4th MAB, the Camp Lejeune Marines were to take part in two separate NATO exercises, Teamwork 76 in Norway and Bonded Item in Denmark and West Germany. The 3d Battalion would be the first Marine artillery battalion to make a routine deployment to Europe since Steel Pike I in 1964 and the first ever to maneuver in northern Europe.

Predeployment training, communication exercises, CPXs, and preparation of equipment kept the battalion busy through August. On the 17th of that month, the battalion received its predeployment inspection on Brown's Field from the commanding officer of RLT 8, Colonel Alexander P. McMillan.

Embarkation at Morehead City took place on 1 September. The battalion headquarters and the largest number of men were assigned to the amphibious transport dock USS *Nashville* (LPD 13), with smaller groups embarked on board the *Hermitage*, the helicopter carrier USS *Guadalcanal* (LPH 7), and LSTs USS *Sumter* (LST 1181), USS *La Moure County* (LST 1194), and USS *Manitowoc* (LST 1180).

Arriving in the British Isles, the Marines attended a presail conference on 15 September with their foreign counterparts at the famous Royal Navy anchorage of Scapa Flow. During the conference, final arrangements were made for the employment of a technique new to the U.S. Marine artillerymen, the combination of all exercise artillery units into a unified, multinational force known as Landing Force Artillery (LFA). As the senior officer, Lieutenant Colonel R. Preedy, Royal Artillery, was designated as Commander LFA. The British officer's force was composed of Headquarters, 3d Battalion, 10th Marines and Batteries A and G in direct support of RLT 8; Headquarters 29 Commando Light Regiment and the 79th Commando Light Battery in direct support of the 3d Commando Brigade; one Norwegian 105mm howitzer battery in support of the Southern Norwegian Battalion; and Battery M, 3d Battalion, 10th Marines reinforced by the 3d Platoon, 2d 8-Inch Howitzer Battery in general support of the landing force.

The 3d Battalion landed by surface and air at Namsos, Norway, on 20 September. A high ranking group of observers including His Majesty King Olav V of Norway; General Louis H. Wilson, Commandant of the Marine Corps; and Major General R. J. Ephraums, Major General Royal Marines Commando Forces, viewed the Teamwork 76 landing. Two days later, Marines at the 3d Battalion's CP and at Battery A's firing position were honored with a visit by the Norwegian king. On D plus 3, the Commander LFA was established ashore and assumed control of the general support artillery.

Teamwork 76 was not without its problems. The *Raleigh*, carrying BLT 1/8's Headquarters, two rifle companies and Battery M, suffered an engineering casualty and did not complete the Atlantic crossing in time to participate in the exercise. Additionally, Battery G's motor transport section and the 8-inch howitzer transporters failed to be landed through an error in the landing plan. The big howitzers remained on the beach for the duration of the exercise and had to be employed constructively along with Bat-

tery M while Battery G had to rely on helicopters and other units' trucks in order to be used effectively. Despite these drawbacks, the artillerymen found the exercise a realistic and rewarding training exercise. On 25 September the battalion backloaded at Nam-sos and the various ships headed for 29 September-9 October liberty port visits in Oslo, Copenhagen, or Plymouth.

Final coordination for Exercise Bonded Item took place during a 4th MAB conference held on 11 October. Three days later, the Marines landed at Oksboel, Denmark. On the 17th, the 4th MAB began the 180-kilometer rail and motor march south to Sarup, West Germany. The Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps, General Samuel Jaskilka, visited the Battery M firing position on the 20th, while one day later Battery A was paid a visit by Army General Alexander Haig, Supreme Allied Commander, Europe.

This German phase of Bonded Item "was by far the most realistic and rewarding part of the NEC (Northern European Cruise) exercises. The use of roving guns, counterpreparation fires, and the dedicated battery all had the combined effect of totally deceiving the enemy as to firing positions and then severely disrupting and blunting their attack."¹⁵⁹ In an unusual move, 2d Tank Battalion (-) was employed as a maneuver element along with BLTs 1/8 and 3/8 and consequently required a liaison and forward observer team. A specific recommendation to come out of Bonded Item was the suggestion that the artillery battalion T/O and T/E be examined for adequacy in the event the employment of the tank battalion as a separate maneuver element became doctrine.

When the exercise ended on 21 October, the artillerymen moved by motor march and helicopter to Hamburg and Kiel, Germany, to meet assigned shipping. Their performance during the exercise had been exemplary. German umpires, who had been assigned down to the battery level, universally praised the positive, enthusiastic attitude displayed by all hands. Upon completion of backload, 4th MAB Marines enjoyed a well deserved three-day liberty in Hamburg and Kiel before departing on the 27th for the United States and a 9 November debarkation at Morehead City.

Members of the 1st Battalion, 10th Marines traveled to Fort Drum, New York in January 1977 for the cold weather exercise, Alpine Warrior. Arriving in the middle of the coldest winter in half a century, the Marines spent a good portion of their time in-

involved in rescue and relief operations in the surrounding countryside.

In 1977 the annual Fort Bragg firing exercise was conducted from 30 March to 13 April. The entire regiment, less deployed batteries, participated. The 1st Battalion took part in Solid Shield 77 from 9-27 May. Initially embarked on board the *Guadalcanal* and the landing platform dock USS *Ponce* (LPD 15), the battalion's participation was limited to the headquarters as no howitzers were embarked.

On 12 May 1977, Colonel Francis Andriliunas relieved Colonel Rice as regimental commander. Colonel Rice had served in the capacity for just over a year before following the footsteps of his predecessor to the division Chief of Staff billet.

Battery K, 1st Battalion, 10th Marines was designated the 155mm howitzer battery to participate in the 1977 Guantanamo ReinFex. The exercise lasted from 21-30 June with the artillerymen getting in four days of firing.

The regiment, less the 2d Battalion, traveled to Fort Bragg for its second FirEx of the year on 27 September and set up a regimental base camp at Mott Lake. The training concluded with a four-day firing exercise that included regimental control of a provisional three-battery 8-inch howitzer (SP) battalion and a two-battery 155mm howitzer (SP) battalion from the 2d Field Artillery Group. This was a realistic test for a forthcoming major reorganization.

The Fort Bragg shoot, which ended on 14 October, provided a great logistics exercise for the 3d Battalion, 10th Marines, which had moved all its organic supplies and equipment up from Camp Lejeune, a 30-ton load which required eight M-127 tractor-trailers. During the exercise the battalion's vehicles traveled more than 56,000 miles and all its ordnance, from M-16s to howitzers, was fired with no more than minor adjustments being required.

In the meantime, the 2d Battalion, which had two batteries deployed to the Mediterranean, took part in NATO exercise Display Determination 77 as the artillery component of the 4th Marine Amphibious Brigade. In early September the battalion commander, Lieutenant Colonel Sidney C. Adkins, the staff sections of Headquarters Battery, and half of Battery L deployed to Saros Bay, Turkey. The headquarters element returned to Camp Lejeune on 14 October while Battery L (-) returned on board the tank landing ship USS *Saginaw* (LST 1188) on 9 November after liberty in Malaga, Spain, and an agricultural washdown at the naval base in Rota, Spain.

The regiment closed 1977 with two command post exercises, the first a division exercise from 31 October to 3 November and the second a II Marine Amphibious Force exercise from 6-9 December.

Major change and expansion were in store for the regiment in 1978. By mid-year it would be the largest regiment in the Marine Corps and possess every artillery piece in Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic.

A study by 2d Field Artillery Group commander, Colonel Robert W.G. Jones, in October 1977 had proposed the dissolution of the group, its reconstitution into two general support battalions, and the subsequent transfer of these units to the 2d Marine Division. At the time of the study 2d Field Artillery Group was composed of one 8-inch (SP) howitzer battery, two 175mm (SP) gun batteries, and two 155mm (SP) howitzer batteries. Colonel Jones' study was forwarded to Headquarters Marine Corps with the favorable endorsement of Major General Kenneth McLennen, commanding general of the 2d Marine Division.

The rationale behind the proposed reorganization was based on an increased perception of a NATO role for the Marine Corps. In the face of the Eastern Bloc mechanized threat, it was obvious that the survivability of a Marine division on a European battlefield, and indeed its very inclusion in NATO war planning, depended on its ability to project more combat power than was then the case. Increased mechanized and heavy artillery capability was considered necessary.

Even before he acted on the 2d Field Artillery Group's recommendation to transfer all its artillery to the 2d Marine Division, Marine Corps Commandant General Louis H. Wilson moved to upgrade the 1st and 2d Marine Divisions' artillery capability. In January 1978 he decided to retire all 105mm howitzers and replace them with a like number of 155mm towed howitzers. Increased range and firepower, the same factors that had caused the shift from the 75mm pack howitzers during World War II, now conspired against the 105.

On 13 March the Commandant accepted the 2d Field Artillery Group recommendation and decided to deactivate the group on 15 May. On that date the two 155mm (SP) howitzer batteries were designated Batteries N and O of the 4th General Support Artillery Battalion, Force Troops Atlantic. Another battalion was formed out of the 8-inch howitzer battery which was redesignated Battery R and the two 175mm (SP) gun batteries which were redesignated Batteries S and T. This second battalion was

designated the 5th General Support Artillery Battalion, Force Troops Atlantic. The designation Battery P was left vacant for a future 155mm (SP) howitzer battery in the 4th Battalion. On 15 June both battalions joined the 2d Marine Division and were redesignated the 4th and 5th Battalions, 10th Marines. They were commanded by Major Joseph H. White and Lieutenant Colonel Glen Golden, respectively.

The joining of the two new battalions added 54 officers and 1,041 enlisted men, boosting the 10th Marines' strength at the end of June to 229 officers and 3,562 enlisted. For the first time in 34 years the regiment enjoyed a five-battalion organization.

The first of 1978's two field firing exercises at Fort Bragg took place from 19 April to 4 May. Only regimental headquarters and the 1st and 3d Battalions took part. The 2d Battalion, reinforced with the 1st Battalion's Battery B was attached to RLT-6 for exercise Solid Shield 78 from 16 to 26 May.

During the first half of the year the regiment was involved in two innovative activities. As a result of an air/ground conference at Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, California, the previous December, the regiment undertook to develop artillery flack suppression techniques to support aircraft operating in a high antiair warfare/surface-to-air missile environment. Initially, although the new technique proved workable, the closely timed, heavy fire necessary also proved very costly in terms of ammunition expended and weapons dedicated. The regiment scheduled further exercises to improve support while making it more economical.

A range for 14.5mm sub-caliber weapons also was established. The range was constructed with scaled topographic features, buildings, and tactical emplacements. The Fleet Marine Force Atlantic Topographic Platoon was engaged in developing a 1:2,500 map to support the range which was first used on 29 June by Battery F.

On 12 July Colonel Andriunas, after 14 months as the regiment's commanding officer, was relieved by Colonel Martin D. Julian.

Next month, on 21 August, the 1st and 4th Battalions formed the 1st Battalion Group under the 1st Battalion's commander, Major William J. Feind. The group, which departed Morehead City the next day, provided artillery support to RLT-2 during the NATO exercises Northern Wedding and Bold Guard 78. The entire group participated in Northern Wedding Phase II in the Shetland Islands, but due to severe weather and a high sea state off the Denmark

coast, only Battery B was landed for Northern Wedding Phase III. From 19-22 September the group was located in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, for Bold Guard 78. After liberty in northern European ports, the artillerymen returned to the United States on 8 November.

While the 1st and 4th Battalions exercised in Europe, the remainder of the regiment traveled to Fort Bragg on 2 October for FirEx 2-78. The three-week exercise marked the first time the newly reconstituted 5th Battalion had deployed as a member of the 10th Marines.

The first half of 1979 was an exceptionally busy time for the regiment with firing batteries deployed to the Mediterranean, Fort Drum, Fort Bragg, Twentynine Palms, and Vieques. During 1-9 February, the 5th Battalion stood its first commanding general's inspection as part of the 2d Marine Division, receiving an overall grade of "noteworthy."

The 12-31 March firing exercise at Fort Bragg was the first time all five battalions, a total of 15 firing batteries, had deployed together. During exercise Solid Shield 79, from 12-18 May, the 10th Marines regimental command post functioned as the alternate division command post.

In August 1979, the 3d Battalion (-) under the command of Lieutenant Junius R. Tate with the Headquarters Battery, and Batteries H, I, and O of the 4th Battalion embarked and deployed with the 4th Marine Amphibious Brigade to participate in NATO exercise Display Determination in the Mediterranean. The artillerymen returned to Camp Lejeune on 18 November.

During much the same period, from 10 October

A 10th Marines horse-mounted color guard contrasts with motorized artillery during the July 1980



Col Martin D. Julian, USMC

Col Martin D. Julian, the former commander of the 10th Marines, presents the regimental colors to the new commander, Col Thomas W. Haven. The change-of-command ceremony occurred on W. P. T. Hill Field at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina on 11 July 1980.

to 16 November, elements of the 2d Battalion, Batteries F and L, deployed with the 38th Marine Amphibious Unit to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for a reinforcing exercise (ReinffEx). The battalion subsequently was awarded the Meritorious Unit Citation.

On 20 November the regiment activated a 4.2-inch Mortar Platoon from elements of the 1st Battalion. The unit conducted three firing exercises at Camp Lejeune, Camp Edwards, Massachusetts, and the Saetermoxen firing range in Norway. The mortar platoon and Battery A, 1st Battalion, 10th Marines deployed with the 36th Marine Amphibious Unit to Norway for exercise Anorak Express from 16 February to 18 April 1980.

On 11 July Colonel Julian relinquished command of the regiment to Colonel Thomas W. Haven during a motorized/mechanized parade consisting of

change-of-command ceremony. The ceremonial parade featured 272 wheeled and tracked vehicles.

Col Martin D. Julian, USMC

272 wheeled and tracked vehicles on W.P.T. Hill Field.

Conclusion

Since its beginning at Vera Cruz in 1914 as the Artillery Battalion, the 10th Marines has seen much of the Corps' history at first hand. As the oldest of the Marine artillery units, and at times its only one, the regiment can boast of many singular accomplishments. As a "plank owner" in the FMF, the doctrine involving the employment of artillery in the amphibious assault was generated in large measure by the 10th Marines.

In Iceland, elements of the regiment were part of the first U.S. resistance to Nazi aggression. At Guadalcanal, its howitzers fired the first round of

the first land battle in the long road back from Pearl Harbor. On Okinawa they fired some of the last rounds. In two wars, well trained 10th Marines battalions were used as nuclei for the reconstitution of the 11th and 12th Marines.

The regiment's howitzers fired their last shots in anger during the closing days of the Okinawan campaign. Readiness and deterrence have been the missions for over 30 years. During that time, the artillerymen have been involved in keeping the peace from Lebanon to the Dominican Republic to Washington, D.C. Whenever called upon, the regiment has responded in a professional, business-like manner. Its performance allows no doubt as to its capabilities if once again the 2d Marine Division is in need of timely, hard hitting, accurate artillery support.

NOTES

Throughout this history, titles and terminology have reflected their correct usage at the time being related. While several of the changes to these titles and terms have been explained in the text, a recap is in order.

Unit Designations

Artillery *batteries* were designated as *companies* until 1924. *Regiments* were designated as *Marines* in 1930. Firing batteries were *numbered* vice *lettered* until 1931. Marine *Expeditionary* Units, Brigades, and Forces (MEUs, MEBs, and MEFs) were renamed Marine *Amphibious* Units, Brigades, and Forces (MAUs, MABs, and MAFs) in 1965.

Ship Designations

U.S. Navy ships have been named and identified by type, i.e., frigate, sloop, cruiser, since the founding of the Navy.

Generally, until 1920, a ship's name was the only identification placed on its hull. In 1920, ships were retroactively assigned letter/number combinations by type, i.e. BB-battleship, CA-heavy cruiser, and AP-transport. The number portion of the combination was later painted on the hull, flight deck, and/or smoke stack in addition to the name.

When writing, the letter/number combination should be used in conjunction with the name in order to distinguish between two ships which have borne the same name. There have been, for example, seven ships to bear the name *Wasp*, two of them during World War II.

Many transports, APs, were re-designated as APAs in 1943 to signify they were assault transports vice point-to-point replacement draft carriers. Many cargo ships, AKs, were redesignated AKAs for the same reason. As part of the sweeping 1968 redesignation scheme, APAs and AKAs became LPAs and LKAs.

LSTs originally were numbered, but unnamed, ships. In 1955, however, all LSTs in active naval service or in "mothballs" were assigned names. For example the LST 1153 became the USS *Talbot County* (LST 1153).

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115. *Ibid.*, p. 123.
116. *Ibid.*, p. 140; MRoll, Headquarters, 4th Battalion, 10th Marines, Jun44.
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122. Hoffman, *Tinian*, pp. 38, 54-55.
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137. MRolls, 4.5-inch Rocket Battery, 10th Marines, Oct, Dec46.
138. MRoll, 4th Battalion, 10th Marines, Apr47.
139. MRolls, H&S Battery, 10th Marines, Feb-Mar48.
140. Unit Diaries, Battery D, 2d Battalion, 10th Marines, Mar-Jul51 (RefSec, H&MDiv, HQMC), hereafter UD with unit, month, and year.
141. *The Leatherneck*, Oct54, pp. 50-51; Reminiscences of Colonel Jean H. Buckner, USMC (Ret) given Feb77.
142. UDs, H&S Battery, 2d Battalion, 10th Marines, Aug-Nov57.
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148. Embarkation Plan to accompany Operation STEEL PIKE I, 2d Marine Division (-) (Rein) and Southern Landing Group (TG 187.1) Sep64, (Archives Sec, H&MDiv, HQMC)
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150. ComdD, 4th Marine Expeditionary Brigade, FMF, 29 Apr65-6 Jun65 (Archives Sec, H&MDiv, HQMC), hereafter ComdD with unit, month, and year.
151. Ibid.
152. 2/10 ComdD, 28 Apr65-21 Jun65.
153. 3/10 ComdC, Jan-Jun67; 1/10 ComdC Jul-Dec67, (Archives Sec, H&MDiv, HQMC), hereafter ComdC with unit and period covered.
154. 3/10 ComdC, Jul-Dec70.
155. 4/10 ComdC, Jul-Dec72.
156. Ibid., Jul-Dec74.
157. Ibid.
158. Ibid.
159. 3/10 - (Rein) Post Deployment Report for Northern European Cruise (NEC) Exercises, dtd 4 November 1976 (Archives Sec, H&MDiv, HQMC).

Appendix A

COMMANDING OFFICERS

Maj Robert H. Dunlap 25 Apr 1914 - 17 Feb 1918
Maj Chandler Campbell 18 Feb 1918 - 30 Nov 1918
Col Dion Williams 1 Dec 1918 - 3 Mar 1919
Maj Ralph L. Shepard 4 Mar 1919 - 20 Apr 1919
LtCol Richard M. Cutts 21 Apr 1919 - 8 Jan 1922

LtCol Chandler Campbell 9 Jan 1922 - 15 Aug 1923
Maj Robert O. Underwood 16 Aug 1923 - 31 May 1925
Maj Emile P. Moses 1 Jun 1925 - 28 Aug 1925
Maj Howard W. Stone 29 Aug 1925 - 13 Sep 1925
Col Harry R. Lay 14 Sep 1925 - 26 Nov 1928

Maj Alexander A. Vandegrift 27 Nov 1928 - 18 Dec 1928
Maj James L. Underhill 19 Dec 1928 - 13 Nov 1930
LtCol Andrew B. Drum 14 Nov 1930 - 9 Jul 1933
Maj Fred S. N. Erskine 10 Jul 1933 - 12 Sep 1933
Maj Harold S. Fassett (1st Bn) 13 Sep 1933 - 29 Jul 1936

LtCol Thomas E. Bourke (1st Bn) 30 Jul 1936 - 5 Sep 1936
LtCol Lloyd L. Leech (2d Bn) 6 Sep 1936 - 24 May 1937
LtCol Thomas E. Bourke (1st Bn) 25 May 1937 - 2 May 1938
Maj William H. Harrison (2d Bn) 3 May 1938 - 5 Jun 1938
LtCol Raphael Griffin (1st Bn) 6 Jun 1938 - 3 Jun 1940

LtCol John B. Wilson (2d Bn) 4 Jun 1940 - 26 Dec 1940
Col Thomas E. Bourke 27 Dec 1940 - 5 Aug 1942
Col John B. Wilson 6 Aug 1942 - 31 Aug 1942
LtCol Ralph E. Forsyth 1 Sep 1942 - 22 Nov 1942
Col Thomas E. Bourke 23 Nov 1942 - 9 Dec 1943

Col Raphael Griffin 10 Dec 1943 - 30 Nov 1944
LtCol Saville T. Clark 1 Dec 1944 - 31 Dec 1944
Col Bert A. Bone 1 Jan 1945 - 9 Jun 1945
Col Saville T. Clark 10 Jun 1945 - 7 Jun 1947
Col Randall M. Victory 8 Jun 1947 - 11 Nov 1947

Col Robert B. Luckey 12 Nov 1947 - 15 Jun 1949
 LtCol Thomas S. Ivey 16 Jun 1949 - 14 Jul 1949
 Col Wilburt S. Brown 15 Jul 1949 - 3 Apr 1951
 LtCol Claude S. Sanders, Jr. 4 Apr 1951 - 4 May 1951
 Col Jack Tabor 5 May 1951 - 14 Jul 1952

Col Donald M. Weller 15 Jul 1952 - 5 Jun 1953
 Col Joe C. McHaney 6 Jun 1953 - 5 Jun 1954
 Col Louie C. Reinberg 6 Jun 1954 - 18 Jun 1955
 Col Merritt Adelman 19 Jun 1955 - 1 Aug 1956
 Col Ransom M. Wood 2 Aug 1956 - 9 Jun 1957

LtCol Robert H. Armstrong 20 Jun 1957 - 3 Jul 1957
 Col George B. Thomas 4 Jul 1957 - 21 Jun 1958
 Col Frederick J. Karch 22 Jun 1958 - 1 Dec 1959
 Col Carl A. Youngdale 2 Dec 1959 - 14 Feb 1961
 LtCol Edmund E. Allen 15 Feb 1961 - 29 Mar 1961

Col Wade H. Hitt 30 Mar 1961 - 1 Sep 1962
 Col William P. Oliver, Jr. 2 Sep 1962 - 27 Jun 1963
 Col Henry H. Reichner, Jr. 28 Jun 1963 - 6 Mar 1964
 Col John R. Chaisson 7 Mar 1964 - 10 Feb 1965
 Col Herman Poggemeyer, Jr. 11 Feb 1965 - 31 May 1966

LtCol Edward A. Bailey 1 Jun 1966 - 8 Jul 1966
 Col Charles E. Walker 9 Jul 1966 - 1 Jul 1968
 Col Thomas J. Holt 2 Jul 1968 - 8 Apr 1971
 Col Charles A. Webster 9 Apr 1971 - 15 Jul 1971
 Col Charles R. Burroughs 16 Jul 1971 - 13 Apr 1972

LtCol Thomas A. McPheeters 14 Apr 1972 - 9 Aug 1972
 Col Calhoun J. Killeen 10 Aug 1972 - 12 Jul 1973
 Col Robert L. Milbrad 13 Jul 1973 - 11 Jan 1974
 Col David A. Clark 12 Jan 1974 - 20 Dec 1974
 Col Richard P. Johnson 21 Dec 1974 - 30 Apr 1976

Col William H. Rice 1 May 1976 - 12 May 1977
 Col Francis Andriliunas 13 May 1977 - 11 Jul 1978
 Col Martin D. Julian 12 Jul 1978 - 10 Jul 1980
 Col Thomas W. Haven 11 Jul 1980 - 8 Sep 1981
 Col Albert J. McCarthy, Jr. 9 Sep 1981 - present

Note: Rank shown is rank held upon assumption of command.

Appendix B

CHRONOLOGY

- 25 April 1914 Activated as the Artillery Battalion, 1st Advanced Base Brigade at Vera Cruz, Mexico.
- 31 August 1915 Artillery Battalion landed at Port au Prince, Haiti.
- 5 May 1916 9th Company, Artillery Battalion landed with the 6th Company, 1st Regiment, at Santo Domingo City, Dominican Republic.
- 27 June 1916 13th Company, Artillery Battalion supported 4th Regiment assault of Las Trencheras, Dominican Republic. This was the first battle won by a combination of Marine arms.
- 15 May 1917 Artillery Battalion redesignated as the 1st Field Artillery Battalion.
- 1 August 1917 1st Field Artillery Battalion redesignated as the Mobile Artillery Force.
- 15 January 1918 Mobile Artillery Force redesignated as the 10th Regiment. The regiment consisted of the 1st and 2d Battalions.
- 1 December 1918 3d Battalion, 10th Marines activated at Quantico.
- 30 April 1919 3d Battalion, 10th Marines deactivated at Quantico.
- 8 July 1919 2d Battalion, 10th Marines deactivated at Quantico.
- 1 April 1920 10th Regiment redesignated as the 1st Separate Field Artillery Battalion.
- 1 January 1921 1st Separate Field Artillery Battalion redesignated as the 10th Regiment.
- 9 January-26 April 1922 9th Company experimented with the ship-to-shore movement of heavy equipment at Guantanamo and Culebra.
- 1 July 1922 President Harding and 100,000 spectators watched the 10th Regiment, as part of the Marine Corps East Coast Expeditionary Force, fire in support of the recreation of Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.
- 20 September 1923 150,000 spectators watched as 10th Regiment 75mm guns began and ended the recreation of the battle of New Market, Virginia.
- 3 December 1923 10th Regiment reorganized into a two-battalion organization. One battalion was armed with the 75mm gun, the other with the 155mm gun.
- 14 November 1924 Artillery companies were redesignated as batteries.
- 13 March-27 May 1925 10th Regiment, as part of the 1st Provisional Battalion, took part in joint maneuvers in Hawaii.
- 22 October 1926-21 February 1927 10th Regiment, with headquarters in Chicago, helped guard the U.S. Mails.

- 6 April 1927-18 December 1928 10th Regiment, as part of the 3d Brigade, stood duty in Tientsin, China.
- 10 July 1930 10th Regiment redesignated as 10th Marines.
- 1 July 1931 Firing batteries became lettered vice numbered.
- 15 January-14 March 1935 Participated in FLEx-1 at Culebra.
- 1 February 1935 2d Battalion, 10th Marines reactivated at San Diego.
- 29 April-11 June 1935 2d Battalion, 10th Marines participated in Fleet Problem No. 16 at Midway Island.
- 4 January-22 February 1936 1st Battalion, 10th Marines participated in FLEx-2 at Culebra.
- 27 January-10 March 1937 2d Battalion, 10th Marines participated in FLEx-3 on the west coast.
- 13 January-14 March 1938 1st Battalion, 10th Marines participated in FLEx-4 at Culebra, Vieques, and Puerto Rico.
- 12 March-13 April 1938 2d Battalion, 10th Marines participated in Fleet Problem XIX held in Hawaiian waters.
- 12 January-20 March 1939 1st Battalion, 10th Marines participated in FLEx-5 at Culebra and Vieques.
- 8 January-13 March 1940 1st Battalion, 10th Marines participated in FLEx-6 at Culebra and Vieques.
- 1 September 1940 1st Battalion, 10th Marines redesignated as 1st Battalion, 11th Marines.
- 1 November 1940 1st Battalion, 10th Marines reactivated at San Diego.
- 27 December 1940 Regimental H&S Battery organized. 10th Marines a true regiment for the first time since 1927.
- 1 January 1941 3d Battalion, 10th Marines reactivated at San Diego and armed with the French 75mm gun.
- 11 April 1941 4th Battalion, 10th Marines organized at San Diego and armed with the 155mm howitzer.
- 31 May 1941-8 March 1942 2d Battalion, 10th Marines served with the 1st Marine Brigade (Provisional) in Iceland.
- 6 January 1942 1st Battalion, 10th Marines departed for American Samoa with the 2d Marine Brigade.
- 10 February 1942 5th Battalion, 10th Marines organized at San Diego and armed with the 75mm pack howitzer.
- 8 August 1942 3d Battalion, 10th Marines landed on Gavutu Island across Sealark Channel from Guadalcanal.
- 14 August 1942 5th Battalion, 10th Marines redesignated as 1st Battalion, 12th Marines.
- 4 November 1942 1st Battalion, 10th Marines landed on Guadalcanal.
- 4 January 1943 2d Battalion, 10th Marines landed on Guadalcanal.
- 19 February 1943 2d Battalion, 10th Marines, as last unit of the regiment, departed Guadalcanal for New Zealand.
- 12 June-9 December 1943 10th Marines commanded by a brigadier general.
- 14 June 1943 5th Battalion, 10th Marines reactivated at Pahautanui, New Zealand and armed with the 105mm howitzer.
- 20-24 November 1943 Participated in Tarawa campaign.
- 16 April 1944 5th Battalion, 10th Marines redesignated as 2d 155mm Artillery Battalion (Howitzer), Corps Artillery, VAC.
- 15 June-9 July 1944 Participated in Saipan campaign.
- 24 July-1 August 1944 Participated in Tinian campaign.
- 1-12 April 1945 Participated in Okinawa campaign as part of floating reserve.
- 3-21 June 1945 2d Battalion, 10th Marines participated in Okinawa campaign as part of RLT-8.

- 23 September 1945-24 June 1946 Participated in the occupation of Japan.
- 26 July 1946 10th Marines arrived at Camp Lejeune.
- 5 October 1946 Regimental 4.5-inch Rocket Battery activated.
- 18 November 1947 All battalions deactivated. 10th Marines reorganized into H&S Battery, Batteries A, B, C, D, and 4.5-inch Rocket Battery.
- 1 December 1948 1st and 2d Battalions, 10th Marines reactivated.
- 17 October 1949 3d Battalion, 10th Marines reactivated.
- 5-17 August 1950 10th Marines battalions, after arrival at Camp Pendelton, were redesignated as battalions of the 11th Marines.
- 12-24 September 1950 Regimental headquarters as well as the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Battalions reactivated at Camp Lejeune. 4.5-inch Rocket Battery was not reactivated.
- 5 March-6 July 1951 Battery D, 2d Battalion, 10th Marines made the first Mediterranean deployment by a firing battery.
- 30 August-18 November 1957 2d Battalion, 10th Marines as part of RLT-6, made first Mediterranean deployment by an artillery battalion.
- 15 July-10 October 1958 Elements of the regiment participated in the Lebanon intervention. The 3d Battalion, 10th Marines was awarded the Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamer.
- 8 March-18 June 1962 An extensive regimental reorganization resulted in the addition of a 4.2-inch Howtar Battery to the 1st, 2d, and 3d Battalions.
- 25 October-5 December 1962 Participated in the Cuban Missile Crisis.
- 7 October-28 November 1964 Participated in Exercise Steel Pike I.
- 27 April-6 June 1965 Elements of the regiment participated in the Dominican Republic intervention.
- 12-18 November 1969 10th Marines, designated as the 2d Civil Disturbance Regiment, deployed to Washington, D.C. during anti-war demonstration.
- 1-6 May 1971 3d Battalion, 10th Marines, designated as the 4th Civil Disturbance Battalion, deployed to Washington, D.C. during "May Day" anti-war demonstration.
- 31 December 1974 4th Battalion, 10th Marines deactivated.
- 1 September-9 November 1976 3d Battalion, 10th Marines participated in northern European NATO Exercises Teamwork-76 and Bonded Item as part of RLT 8 and the 4th MAB.
- 5 September-14 October 1977 2d Battalion, 10th Marines (-) participated in NATO exercise Display Determination 77 at Saros Bay, Turkey, as part of the 4th MAB.
- 15 June 1978 4th and 5th Battalions, 10th Marines reactivated as a result of 2d Field Artillery Group deactivation.
- 21 August-8 November 1978 1st Battalion Group, composed of the 1st and 4th Battalions, 10th Marines participated in northern European NATO exercises Northern Wedding and Bold Guard 78 as part of RLT 2 and the 4th MAB.

Appendix C

HONORS

Presidential Unit Citation Streamer

World War II

Tarawa - 1943

Haitian Campaign Streamer

Dominican Campaign Streamer

World War I Victory Streamer with West Indies Clasp

Yangtze Service Streamer

Marine Corps Expeditionary Streamer with Two Bronze Stars

American Defense Service Streamer

Asiatic-Pacific Campaign with One Silver and One Bronze Star

World War II Victory Streamer

Navy Occupation Service Streamer with Asia and Europe Clasps

National Defense Service Streamer with One Bronze Star

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamer

Appendix D

MEDALS OF HONOR

Corporal Joseph Anthony Glowin, USMC

Unit: 13th Company, Artillery Battalion, 1st Brigade

Birth: 14 March 1892, Detroit, Michigan

Citation:

During an engagement at Guayacanas on 3 July 1916, Corporal Glowin participated in action against a considerable force of rebels on the line of march.

Private First Class Harold Christ Agerholm, USMC

Unit: Headquarters and Service Company, 4th Battalion,

10th Marines, 2d Marine Division

Birth: 29 January 1925, Racine, Wisconsin

Citation:

For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving with the Fourth Battalion, Tenth Marines, Second Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces on Saipan, Marianas Islands, 7 July 1944. When the enemy launched a fierce, determined counterattack against our positions and overran a neighboring artillery battalion, Private First Class Agerholm immediately volunteered to assist in the efforts to check the hostile attack and evacuate our wounded. Locating and appropriating an abandoned ambulance jeep, he repeatedly made extremely perilous trips under heavy rifle and mortar fire and single-handedly loaded and evacuated approximately 45 casualties, working tirelessly and with utter disregard for his own safety during a gruelling period of more than three hours. Despite intense, persistent enemy fire, he ran out to aid two men whom he believed to be wounded Marines but was himself mortally wounded by a Japanese sniper while carrying out his hazardous mission. Private First Class Agerholm's brilliant initiative, great personal valor and self-sacrificing efforts in the face of almost certain death reflect the highest credit upon himself and the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.

The device reproduced on the back cover is the oldest military insignia in continuous use in the United States. It first appeared, as shown here, on Marine Corps buttons adopted in 1804. With the stars changed to five points, this device has continued on Marine Corps buttons to the present day.

